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White House hails a 'spectacular' recovery

Reagan already back at work

From Alex Brummer and Michael White in Washington

The Bethesda White House yesterday put on a conspicuous show of President Reagan making a "spectacular" recovery from his surgery, saying he was back at work on the budget and national security matters.

This stress on business as usual came as controversy flared over his unprecedented temporary transfer of power to the Vice-President George Bush during the operation.

In a press conference from the Bethesda Naval Hospital, where doctors removed a potentially cancerous growth and two feet of intestines on Saturday, the White House spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, quoted his chances of survival as dramatically reduced.

He may not be fully recovered by the time he is scheduled to meet the 54-year-old Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, on November 19-21. Optimists, however, recalled his astonishing recovery from the 1981 assassination attempt.

Eleven days ago, the President's 78-year-old elder brother, Mr Neil Reagan, underwent a similar operation for cancer of the colon. He went home after five days.

Yesterday, the White House came under some pressure to say whether Mr Neil Reagan's case had precipitated the urgent action taken on the President at the weekend. The White House denied a connection, but doctors said that cancer of the colon tends to run in families.

Questions were also being asked yesterday about the extraordinary seven-hour and 54-minute period in which Mr Bush became the first formal "acting President" of the United States. Although the White House went to great pains not specifically to invoke the 25th amendment to the constitution, which sets out the rules of a transfer of power, it followed almost exactly the mechanism for a voluntary transfer.

In his letter to leaders of both Houses of Congress transferring power, Mr Reagan went out of his way to avoid setting a precedent which would bind his successors to do so for a visit to the dentist. Indeed, Mr Reagan seemed eager to regain his office. As Mr Bush said if they should return later with the official letter taking back the presidency, he reportedly quipped: "Gimme a pen."

In his first letter, Mr Reagan had expressed the view that the amendment was not required for such brief and temporary periods of incapacity as surgery.

Constitutional experts including the amendment's original sponsor, former Senator Birch Bayh, said yesterday that it had been designed for precisely such circumstances, with a particular note that Russian nuclear submarines were only 10 minutes away from striking East Coast targets in the United States.

In an effort to demonstrate that Mr Reagan was fully in charge of the government, state papers were yesterday turned to back page, col. 2.

Hospital show is pure theatre

From Michael White in Washington

THE important news came first. Five surgeons, all wearing white coats to show that they really were doctors, announced that Ronald Reagan will be able to ride a horse again by the time he goes on holiday in mid-August.

Only two hours later was the world informed that he was sufficiently conscious to resume the presidential power.

Mr Larry Speakes, the truculent Mississippian who is the President's spokesman, by now felt sufficiently relaxed to turn upon his habitual tormentors, the White House press corps, which was happily ensconced over two floors of the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

"Do you know how long the incision was, Larry?" shouted someone. Not the operation (2 hours and 53 minutes), the incision.

Mr Speakes consulted his notes: "No, we didn't get the measurement," he grinned, "but the President wants to show you the point of entry of yesterday's test."

Aggression and euphemism are stock-in-trade elements of White House spokesmanship. Every American knows from the flood of charts, maps and experts how the doctors had approached the President's benign polyp on Friday. The press corps laughed and clapped. For the moment at least, the crisis was over.

For a little more than 24 hours things had looked serious at what Mr Speakes was calling "the Bethesda White House." Actually the navy's top hospital, in a suburb of Washington's white ghetto. The hospital itself looked unperturbed, only a large truck blocking off one entrance indicating any departure from routine.

But the President was 74. The turn of events was unexpected. In most Americans his pre-cancerous growth might have been discovered sooner - his brother's was not - but the White House can't afford to frighten the voters unduly.

So the question on every pundit's lips yesterday was: "Has the President had proper medical attention?" and on every lawyer's: "Can he sue?" But that came later. The first controversy, raging while Mr Reagan was still under the knife, was constitutional. Was Bush really in charge? Did he matter, and had everything been done right? Had the acting President actually acted? Wisely, emulating the boss, he hadn't.

Mr Speakes is the back-catcher for all these questions. Only a few days ago the line and cry was about Lebanon and assorted Shiite factions. Now it's about the untested 25th Amendment and the President's bowels.

Nabab, Beirut, basium meal, polyps, and states benign (Israel), malignant (Libya), or borderline cases (Syria) and the President's polyp II, it is all in a day's work for a spokesman. America needs to know the technical details and who the good guys and the bad guys are.

What outraged the mighty media at luncheon on Saturday was that the image-conscious Speakes refused to say on camera the fateful words transferring temporary power to Mr Bush.

As usual with the Reagan presidency, there is a strong element of Hollywood in the drama. Thus Speakes at luncheon: "The President left his suite at 11.15. It's about a two-hour trip to the operating room. Mrs Reagan walked beside him, holding his hand as they proceeded down the hallway. She went to the beginning of the sterile zone into the operating suite. Both said 'I love you' and then she left him..." "Cut" shouts the surgeon, or is he a film director?



Tina Turner and Mick Jagger at the Live Aid finale in Philadelphia

Live Aid reaches £40m

By Gareth Parry

ORGANISERS of the Live Aid rock marathon said yesterday that some of the £3 million donated in Britain could be helping the starving of Africa within six weeks.

The total of about £40 million raised by the 16-hour concert at Wembley and Philadelphia at the weekend represents nearly 1.5 per cent of Ethiopia's annual gross domestic product.

Live Aid's chartered accountant, Mr Philip Rusted, said that he planned a fact-finding trip to the famine zone in a fortnight. "Aid could arrive there within three to four weeks later."

Money was still pouring in to Live Aid collection centres throughout Britain when the telephone lines closed at 8pm last night. Many people who had spent hours trying unsuccessfully to get through to pledge their credit card donations said they would go to banks and post offices with cash or cheques.

Organisers said that 72,000 went to the Wembley concert, while a further 90,000 attended JFK stadium, Philadelphia, for the "global jukebox" that linked 52 performers in Britain, America and the Soviet Union. The concerts were beamed by 14 international satellites to 500 million television sets, and an estimated audience of 1.5 billion. The American concert raised \$40 million.

Mr Rusted said that the Wembley organisers were "shell-shocked" by the money received. "We were hoping to clear £1 million. If we had reached that figure we would have been happy."

Labour spin-off and more pictures, page 2; VAT plea, back page; Money makes the world go round, page 9; Missionary zeal in a world of famine, page 17; Agenda, page 18.

To send donation, cut out the coupon on this page and stick on your envelope.

We would have been very happy. Support for our efforts has been absolutely overwhelming on the Telephones. Everyone feels the concert went fabulously well."

Mr Rusted began the final addition of donations as soon as the switchboards closed last night. "A budget will be formulated which will relate to the demands of the relief agencies in the field. The zone includes Ethiopia, Sudan, and the Sub-Sahara. Then, in conjunction with the relief agencies, we will sort out the shipping list of items required on the budget. Next, we will start shipping the produce out to them."

Mr Rusted will spend two or three days in Sudan later this month with Band Aid's project director, Mr Kevin Jenson. "We hope to set things up as quickly as possible. When you are working like this, the quicker you get the job done, the fewer people die."

Mr Rusted said that while irrigation remained a major problem in Africa, the prime task was to reorganise internal transport systems.

Spare parts are always a problem in these countries because the areas are so vast, and Live Aid were appealing for help from qualified mechanics, who would be prepared to assist the transport operation. "We would seek their help on a voluntary basis at first, and on a paid basis when the operation is fully moving."

The Wembley concert began at noon on Saturday after the arrival of Prince

Pit rebels shown iron fist in velvet glove

By Peter Hetherington and Jane McLoughlin

Labour Party leaders yesterday offered a breakthrough Nottinghamshire miners an iron hand in a velvet glove in their effort to avoid a split between them and the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Neil Kinnock has offered the soft approach with an appeal to the Nottinghamshire miners' gala on Saturday, not to split the union. Then the shadow energy secretary, Mr Stan Orme, last night appeared to be isolating the rebels.

He warned dissident leaders of the Nottinghamshire miners that any breakaway union would be excluded from forthcoming talks between the Labour Party and the mining unions on a new plan for coal.

Mr Orme made clear that only the industry's three official unions - the NUM, Nacods, for pit deputies, and the British Association of Colliery Management - had been invited to the discussions, which will lead to a policy commitment in the party's next manifesto.

The threat to exclude a breakaway union - or a rebel federation representing several areas - from talks is seen by both Labour and NUM leaders as a powerful weapon in the battle to persuade Nottinghamshire miners to remain in the NUM.

The county's 26,000 pitmen will be voting shortly on whether to break away from the national union, following a High Court ruling last week ordering a ballot. Miners will be warned that an independent union, along the lines of a similar organisation - formed after the 1926 general strike - would be isolated by both the Labour Party and the TUC.

The Labour Party talks, due shortly, will involve academics as possibly several former senior coal board executives, including Mr Ned Smith, previous director of industrial relations. He retired earlier this year after disagreements with Mr Ian MacGregor.

Mr Kinnock said at the weekend that the party's new plan for coal would emphasise production and investment instead of contraction and short-term targets. It would establish a financial structure for the industry which secured the NCB in public ownership as a vital asset for the nation.

Mr Kinnock, in a message to the Nottinghamshire rebels, said the majority of miners knew they could not afford

This week

Today

BLACK SECTIONS

Has Labour ever really been willing to represent the needs and demands of black people? Stuart Hall argues the case for structural change. Agenda, Page 13.

FOSTER HOME

Who can cope with wayward teenagers? Polly Toynbee talks to a woman who manages it. Guardian Women, Page 8.

PLUS BIFF

Sincerely Yours, Page 8.

CABLE GLOOM

All is not well. Peter Fiddick reveals, as the new season approaches. Media, Page 11.

Tomorrow

DISAPPEARING ACT

The new man? The anti-sexist male of the 1970s? Where is he now? Guardian Women finds out.

AT YOUR ELBOW

Are work shadow schemes any good? Rick Rogers reports for Education Guardian.

UNITED WE FALL

Is Arthur Scargill Mrs Thatcher's secret weapon, asks John Torode in Working Brief?

Wednesday

IMBALANCE

There are a million surplus men in Britain of marriageable age. What are they up to, asks Society Tomorrow?

Deaths 'culmination of racial attacks'

By John Ezard

The arson attack which killed a pregnant Asian woman and her three children on Saturday was the "logical culmination" of a series of east London racist attacks, Mr Unmesh Desai, a prominent Asian leader, said yesterday.

Mr Desai, head of the Newham Monitoring Project, which has logged 1,200 cases of racist attacks during the past five years, added: "Short of action by the authorities, we are going to get more incidents."

The blaze, which started early on Saturday, killed Mrs Shamira Kassam, aged 24, and her sons Zahir, aged six, Rahim, aged five, and Akin, aged 14 months. Mrs Kassam was eight months pregnant. Police are treating their deaths as murder.

Her husband Mirza, aged 24, a hairdresser, and his brother Nazir Karim escaped by jumping from a house in Seven Kings. Last night they were improving at Billericay hospital, which was treating them for burns and smoke inhalation.

The end-of-terrace house is opposite a shop owned by a swastika and the initials of a racist rightwing group. Police, who set up an incident



Mrs Shamira Kassam - eight months pregnant

room nearby at Chadwell Heath, said the fire was the third attack on the house within three years.

The first early morning attack was in February, 1982, when a different Asian family lived there. Petrol was poured through the letter box and ignited, causing £1,000 worth of damage. The second was in June this year, when Mr Kassam discovered a carpet on fire inside the door. He saw

Dublin praises RUC over riot

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Royal Ulster Constabulary was praised yesterday by the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, for standing up to Loyalist mobs who fought for two days to march through Obins Street, Portadown.

Dr FitzGerald said that police, who were supported by the army, handled the situation very well. Asked in a radio interview whether he thought the Obins Street siege was significant, he said: "It is evidence of a change of attitude generally by comparison with what we have seen in the past in Northern Ireland."

As local people and shopkeepers yesterday cleared away debris left after the prolonged rioting, the RUC said that a total of 52 officers had been injured, along with 19 civilians, three of whom were still in hospital.

There were 37 arrests, among them two members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, and 23 baton rounds were fired. During the fighting on Friday and Saturday, police cameramen behind the barricades filmed the crowd. The RUC says that more arrests may follow as a result of identification procedures.

The violence on Saturday night was more intense than the day before. Silvers of glass and nails and bolts, fired from catapults, were aimed at police during several hours of fighting in Portadown town centre.

The long-term effect of the stand by the Government and the RUC against the Orangemen and their loyalist backers are yet to be seen, but authorities are doubtless pleased. The Government and police can justifiably assert that they pursued an even-handed approach and visibly protected the rights of the minority community, even at the cost of antagonising the majority.

It seems that Orange leaders did not want their members involved in hand-to-hand fighting with the security forces and believed that they had made their point when police and Government backed down a week earlier and allowed a march through the "tunnel."

Local Orange officials, despite various threats, could not get enough people out into the streets and in the confrontations on Friday and Saturday the police and soldiers would not give way.

On the radio yesterday, Dr FitzGerald also referred to the Anglo-Irish process, which is now at a critical phase. Since the Chequers summit last November talks have continued but the stumbling block has been the British refusal to give the Irish any executive role in Northern Ireland affairs.

Dr FitzGerald said that this autumn would be "a make your mind up time" for both sides. The talks could not continue indefinitely, but he still hoped that they could produce something to change the lives of the people of Northern Ireland.

EST. 1830

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NEWS IN BRIEF

CIA spies flee

A NUMBER of top military and civil leaders in Ghana have fled as CIA penetration is unravelled. Page 7.

Church pressure

BLACK power is edging its way on to the agendas of British churches. Page 4.

Falling stars

HEAD TEACHERS will cite their "falling" relative pay in an effort to preserve differentials at tomorrow's Burnham Committee meeting. Page 3.

Cash switch

A LABOUR government would freeze health spending in London and the south-east and inject more into deprived areas of the north and west. Page 2.

Electric dreams

SIR Clive Sinclair, who faces a possible £1.5 million writ over his CE, intends to produce a range of electric cars, a spokesman said. Page 19.

Asians 'degraded'

ASIAN visitors are being "degraded" at Heathrow by being detained for up to 24 hours before being allowed in. Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham Small Heath, said yesterday. Back page.

Honeyford action

LEGAL action to force the reinstatement of Mr Raymond Honeyford, the suspended headmaster, is likely before the autumn. Page 4.

Income reform

SDP wants to reform tax and benefit systems to help the poor and stimulate saving, investment and small businesses. Page 3.

The weather

SUNNY intervals with rain in places. Details, back page.

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Benefits changes would shift resources from rich to poor

SDP proposes tax-free savings to aid business

By John Carvel
Political Correspondent

The SDP yesterday published proposals to reform the taxation and benefits systems to shift resources from rich to poor and encourage savings, investment and the growth of small businesses.

A green paper on taxation, to be debated at the party's annual conference in Torquay, suggests that income tax should be transformed into an "exemption of savings tax". All savings and investments would be exempt from tax, but the sale or realisation of savings and investments would be taxable as income.

The idea, based on the idea of an expenditure tax proposed by the Meade Report, would allow for the eventual abolition of capital gains tax.

Investment in shares, savings schemes and small businesses would be tax deductible, just as mortgage interest and pension schemes are now. But when these savings were drawn down and when houses, shares or other assets were sold, the proceeds would be regarded as earnings and would be taxed as income.

"Our reform will be a charter for enterprise," says the green paper, drawn up by an SDP working party chaired by Mr Dick Taverne, the former Lincoln MP who defected from Labour and is a founder of the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

"Most people will no doubt continue to make saving for a house and for a pension their top priorities. But that will be because these are good things to save for, not because of the tax advantages they attract."

It was reasonable to expect that some savings now invested in houses or pensions would be put into more accessible forms, or into small businesses.

Other changes include the abolition of national insurance contributions, to be replaced by an integrated income tax with a standard rate of 39 per

cent (equivalent to the combined current rates of income tax and national insurance). The tax threshold will be lower than the present income tax threshold but substantially higher than the present national insurance threshold, which the SDP regards as a big advantage for the lower paid.

Men and women would be taxed separately and the married man's allowance would be phased out. Company cars and other perks would be taxed at their full value. Capital Transfer Tax would be turned into a more effective tax on the transfer and inheritance of capital.

The tax proposals are accompanied by a separate paper on social security reform, which the SDP claims would abolish the poverty and unemployment traps. Supplementary benefit, housing benefit, free school meals and Family Income Supplement would be replaced by a new Basic Benefit, payable through an integrated tax/benefit system.

The new benefit would redistribute income in favour of the poorest people, and would be funded principally through the phasing out of the married man's additional tax allowance. There would also be an immediate 24 per cent real terms increase in child benefit, bringing the weekly value to £8.50.

The SDP accepts that there is a problem about the eventual cost of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme. It proposes a compromise, to increase basic pensions by 25 per cent at a cost of £4.5 billion, with £3.5 billion extra revenue coming from the abolition of contracting out of the state scheme and the remaining £1 billion from savings on means-tested benefits.

Fairness and Enterprise: tax reform proposals. Policy on Social Security Reform. Both published by SDP, 4 Cowley Street, London SW1.

Communists expel Gill in Star purge

By Martin Linton

The Communist Party has expelled one of its most prominent members, Mr Ken Gill, who was considered to be the effective leader of the hardline, pro-Soviet faction grouped around the Morning Star.

Mr Gill, general secretary of Tass, the white-collar section of the engineering union, was expelled at a meeting of the party's executive committee yesterday with 11 other members of the Star's management committee who were found guilty of conduct "deeply detrimental to the party."

They include Mr Derek Robinson, the former shop steward leader at British Leyland, and Ms Mary Rosser, secretary

of the People's Press Printing Society which owns the Morning Star and the staunchest defender of its independence from the Communist Party.

The expulsions will be seen as an inevitable retaliation after the society's annual meeting in June, where the party's hardline faction organised supporters to inflict a heavy defeat on the candidates who had the party's official blessing.

All the members of the Star's management committee have now been expelled from the party, apart from the two who are pro-Soviet and the two who support the party's line, Mr George Bolton, the party chairman, and Mr Chris Myant, a journalist on the Star.

The action removes the last link between the party and the newspaper. It founded more than 50 years ago as the Daily Worker. The executive committee yesterday announced its intention to launch a new weekly Communist Party newspaper by late October.

It also approved the expulsion of two members and the suspension of a third in the party's North-west area, and the dissolution of branches in four London boroughs, Brent, Ealing, Tower Hamlets and Westminster, where the hardliners have the majority.

The expulsions are a clear sign that the Eurocommunists, the relatively liberal wing of the party, are prepared to use their majority on the executive



Mr Ken Gill

Prison manning protest

By David Pallister

More than 470 prisoners at the newly-opened Brixton Prison at Brixton in Norfolk are being locked in their cells during the day because the prison officers claim they are understaffed.

The affected prisoners are those who have not been found employment in the workshops.

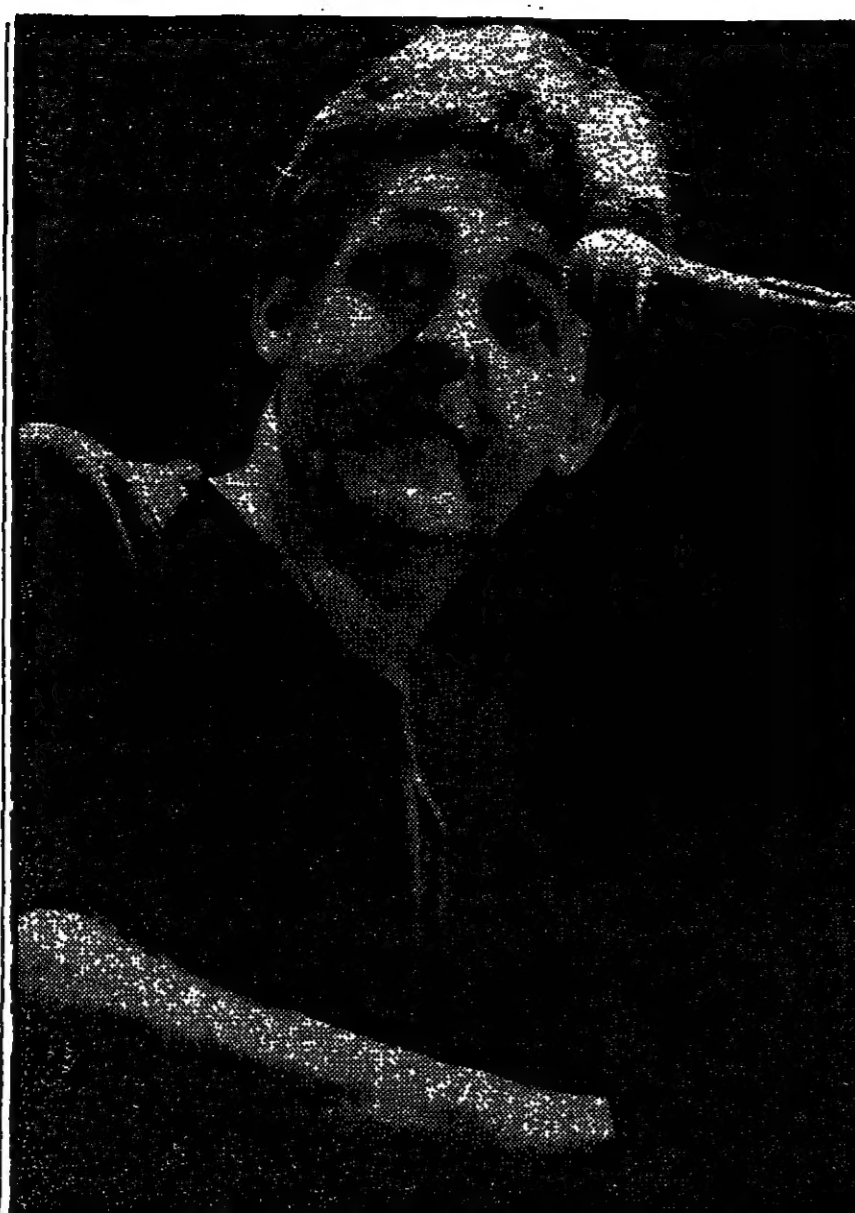
The local branch of the Prison Officers' Association claimed yesterday that unsatisfactory manning levels have led to vandalism, drug-taking and violence among prisoners. The £17 million prison was opened in May, with its own

tennis courts, soccer pitches and landscaped gardens.

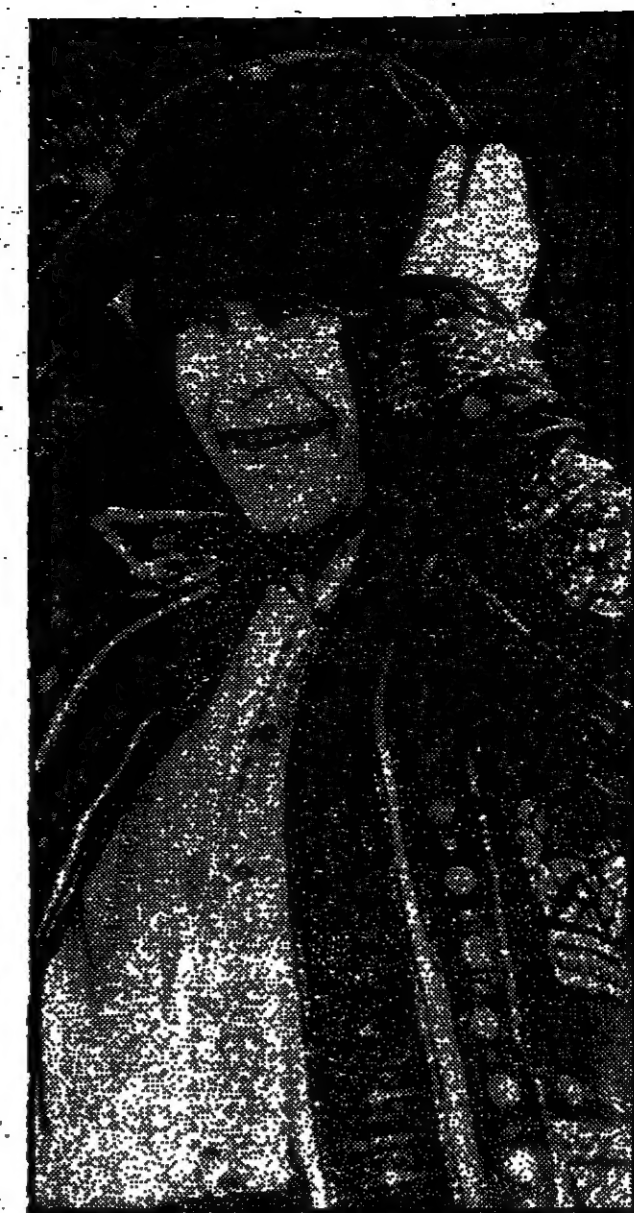
Home Office said yesterday that an additional officer had been assigned to duties on the wings for a temporary two-month period, but this had now ended.

Mr David Evans, the general secretary of the POA, said he would be receiving a full report on the situation today. Wayland is the first of 16 new prisons in a £350 million programme. Designed for medium-security prisoners it has single cells, each with its own toilet.

It was opened by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, as an example of "humane confinement" in a civilised society.



AMAZING FACES: Paul McCartney (left) at Wembley arena before the finale of the British part of the Live Aid concert. Elton John, who also played at the London show, caps his performance. Joan Baez opens the American end of the operation with Amazing Grace.



Meacher plans Labour health freeze on South-east with £3 billion boost for the deprived North

By David Henche

A Labour government would freeze health spending in London and the South-east while injecting extra money into the relatively deprived health services in the North and West, Mr Michael Meacher, the health spokesman, said yesterday.

Mr Meacher was commenting on an unpublished report prepared by Department of Health officials for Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary.

The report shows that widespread inequality in health care and spending remains despite a decade of successive governments trying to equalise provision between North and South.

Mr Meacher said yesterday that he was determined more money should be spent on the National Health Service in the North but not at the expense of cutting services in the South.

A Labour government would therefore channel an extra £3 billion into the deprived regions.

Figures in the report show



Mr Michael Meacher: will not countenance cuts

that parts of the North have only one third of the money available to some London boroughs for health care.

The most striking difference is between the Lancashire towns of Bolton and Oldham, and Hampstead and Islington in north London. The two Lancashire towns, which include Mr Meacher's constituency,

spend £52 per head compared with £150 in the London boroughs.

The Oxford region, covering Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, and Merseyside, covering Liverpool, the Wirral and parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, are shown to be further from their target for health care than in 1973.

"If you draw a line through the middle of England from North Wales to mid-Lincolnshire, people living in eight northern districts have access to less than 50 of NHS services, whilst southerners in only four areas are in that disadvantaged position."

The top 15 authorities, where spending ranges from £155.65 per head in Hampstead to £121.40 in Enfield, are all in London. Ten of the bottom 15, where spending ranged from £32 to £81 per head, are in the north of England.

There are exceptions. Aylesbury and Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire feature among the lowest spenders per head, as do Salisbury in Wiltshire and Chichester in West Sussex. Harrogate, the highest



Norman Fowler—unpublished report

northern authority, spends £116.84 per head. North-west Durham, the second highest in the north, spends £100.43.

Mr Meacher, who last week defended West Lambeth, which was revealed as one of the top spending authorities in the survey, said that a freeze on spending in London and the South-east would enable an

extra £3 billion above inflation to be spent over five years in the North and West of England.

Mr Meacher's constituents in Oldham West receive the lowest health care spending in Britain. Highgate in North London, where Mr Meacher lives, is part of Hampstead health authority and receives the highest.

Mr Fowler's Sutton Coldfield constituency comes under the North Birmingham health authority which is 102nd out of 122 in health provision. Mr Fowler lives in the Hammer-smith and Fulham Health authority, which is seventh from the top.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the health minister, said yesterday that the differences between the highest and lowest spending per head were a crude representation of health spending not necessarily supported by the Government.

Ministers backed the idea of redistributing cash from London and the South-east to the North. This is reflected in money being spent to build a new district general hospital at Oldham.

Pym ready to chart wet attack

By John Carvel

Mr Francis Pym, leader of the Centre Forward group of Tory MPs, is planning to give his campaign against Thatcher's monetary and fiscal policies a head start by launching a conference in Blackpool.

A paperback edition of his book, *The Politics of Consent*, will be published in September and will include a new chapter charting the course of what he thinks the Conservatives should do between now and the next election.

Mr Pym and his allies are not planning public utterances to rock the boat at Blackpool. His rock the boat is a Conservative Future, is likely to provide the hidden agenda for discussion by delegates away from the conference hall.

It will draw on the philosophy expressed in his Oxford speech which launched the Centre Forward group and will explain the specific policies Mr Pym thinks necessary for the Tories to win a third term in power.

The prospect of the Brecon and Radnor byelection earlier this month and the apparent pointlessness of action at the end of the parliamentary session have combined to make the impact of the group muted.

The Government's decision to abolish local authority spending targets will later this month remove one cause of complaint voiced by Mr Pym in the past. The Centre Forward group will be waiting and watching to see if any comparable issues arise in the autumn.

Resort considers scheme to put pier on dry land

By Susan Tibbitt

Part of southend pier would be on dry land and much of the rest would stretch into a housing estate instead of the sea. It plans to build an artificial island to support the pier.

The scheme, approved in principle by the town's Conservative-controlled council, includes 2,300 houses and a marina and the island would be built by reclaiming part of the foreshore, starting about 300 yards down the beach.

Mr Ossie Gray, chairman of Southend Pier Society, said: "It will kill the pier. The moment you include the dry land, then you lose the attraction. Two thirds of the pier would be on the marina."

The council, which had planned to demolish the pier, is spending about £1 million on restoration after a campaign to save it involving the late Poet Laureate, Sir John Betjeman.

The council is considering four options for the size, shape and position of the island, which would probably need parliamentary approval. They vary between 400 and 540 acres but all include about 2,300 houses at first and putting much of the pier on dry land. Essex County Council accepted the idea of a marina several years ago.

A golf course and hotel are also proposed in each plan, which the council's estimates would cost £700 million to develop. Opposition focuses mainly on the effect on the pier and the view and the River Thames Society is worried about effect on tidal flows and marine life.

The pier society recently persuaded the council to renovate the pier and put miniature trains back on it. Then the island plans were announced.

Mr Gray said: "They're trying to tell us that the pier has only got another 15 years of life, which is nonsense. It was first started in 1829 at 600 yards out and then made the longest pier in the world in 1935 at 14 miles."

The society, which is to celebrate the pier's 150th anniversary this month, is worried about the effect of siting which it predicts the development would cause.

A recent £12,500 council-sponsored study found that siting would ruin a cockling industry at Leigh-on-Sea. The same answer had been given earlier by local fishermen.

English Heritage, which has offered the council a grant to help restore the pier, has not been consulted about the development but intends to take up the matter with the council.



LABOUR has selected Mr Faruq Patel (above) a well-known figure in the Indian community, as its candidate for Brent North in North-west London which is held by Dr Rhodes Boyson with a Conservative majority of 14,551, writes Martin Linton.

Mr Patel, aged 47, a Ugandan Asian who came to Britain in 1968, is an investment consultant working mainly in Third World countries. He has served as a member of various

immigration bodies, including the UK Immigrants Advisory Service and the Uganda Resettlement Board.

He described his selection yesterday as a decision which all Asians in Britain will applaud and appreciate. He said that Labour would have an unbeatable ticket in Brent with two black candidates — the other in Mr Paul Boateng in Brent South and Mr Ken Livingstone in Brent East.



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Thames TV condemns Cowgill

Thames TV yesterday sharply criticised its former managing director, Mr Bryan Cowgill, who resigned over the lack of support given to him after he poached the Dallas series from the BBC.

The Thames chairman, Mr Hugh Dundas, accused Mr Cowgill of breaking company practices and flouting rules.

Mr Cowgill bought the new Dallas series in January from under the BBC's nose by paying \$60,000 an episode instead of \$45,000.

But the Granada, Central and Yorkshire ITV stations refused to broadcast the programme, accusing Mr Cowgill of breaking a gentlemen's agreement not to poach other channel's shows.

Mr Cowgill was said to be furious that he was not backed in achieving what he saw as a scoop for Thames.

Mr Dundas said Mr Cowgill acted without the Thames board's consent and signed "a very open-handed commitment to go on buying the series indefinitely at substantially increased costs year by year."

He said Mr Cowgill failed to consult the other ITV stations and flouted the "accepted rules of procedures" for buying US series for ITV network.

Mr Dundas added that other ITV companies "strongly objected to Thames's unilateral action and made it clear that they had 'no intention of appearing to condone it as a precedent by networking the programme in their areas'."

The IBA had also criticised the move as inflationary and disruptive to ITV, he said.

Thames has persuaded Dallas agents to release them from the contract, providing the programmes can be resold to the BBC.

Worldvision is negotiating with the BBC, which refused to comment.

Musicians to the court of Kinnock

Jane McLoughlin on how Labour aims to seduce young voters

THE motivating power of music, known since the Pied Piper of Hamelin, is being adopted by the Labour Party to win the support of depressed and disaffected young people.

Mr John Smith, shadow industry secretary, today launches the Labour Charter for Local Enterprise in Liverpool, once the pop music capital of Britain, and one of the worst unemployment areas.

A party spokesman said that its Jobs and Industry Campaign team hoped to gain the support of as many pop musicians that any disaffected young people would not risk offending the pack and run ranks by saying so. The music papers were "the best route the party has to the young on jobs."

Bruce Springsteen recently gave £15,000 to the miners, Paul Weller of the Style Council is British president of International Youth Year and Billy Bragg has accompanied the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, on tour. The Labour campaign hopes to harness and turn to positive use the young people's sense of waste.

Sting's latest album has overtaken political lyrics about the miners' strike and another about the explosion of the young. Elvis Costello, the Clash and others have made hits out of protests at the effects of Tory policy.

Ian Pye, editor of New Musical Express, says that the Costello-Clive Langer song Shipbuilding is "the most poignant and effective political song written for years" in its description of jobs created to build ships to take boys to die in the Falklands.

New Musical Express is at the forefront of the political voice in music. The paper is not a party political mouthpiece and it covers events for a readership heavy with disenchantment.

However, the musicians must stay outside the political system to remain credible to their audience. The music papers are the focus of much of this group, which sees itself as disenfranchised and socially adrift.

These papers often see a political slant where there is none. Ambrose of Pink Industries was surprised by a review of a recent album which quoted a song written about a domestic incident. "Screaming for someone's blood," went the line — "Mrs Thatcher's presumably," said the reviewer.

Jayce Casey, Pink Industries' vocalist, who writes most of their lyrics, identified a problem that Labour must face. "I don't want to be aligned with any party policy," she said. "I don't think change will come from the Labour Party, or any other party."

"If Labour did change anything it will be for only a small percentage of people. The same group of people, who fit into the middle class, and though Labour says it is for the working class, it won't change things for the woman struggling to bring up kids on her own and her rights to survive. I don't have much faith in the political system."

Puddle-duck and Co. 'unsuited to paying guests'

By Michael Morris

BEATRIX Potter's nursery and its neighbouring saw mill into a guest house, restaurant, tea rooms and a shopping complex.

He is appealing against refusal of planning permission by the Lake District Special Planning Board.

More than 400 Potter enthusiasts have signed a petition that will be handed to the inquiry inspector saying the planned development in

the centre of the village would be uncharacteristic and destructive.

Mr Lambert argues that more amenities for visitors are needed but his opponents who will be represented by the Savrey Conservation Society, say that 75,000 to 90,000 visitors each holiday season is enough. More amenities would draw even more visitors.

Mrs Hilary Ainsworth, the society's chairwoman, says

that they do not want commercialisation to take over. There are already four tea rooms within a few hundred yards of Buckle Yeat, a pub next to the Beatrix Potter museum and guest houses in the wider area.

Mrs Ainsworth said: "At present, people go round the museum, in a cottage at Hill Top Farm where Beatrix Potter lived, and stroll around the village before going home." Hill Top is still

recognisable as Puddle-duck's farm, and next to the cottage is the rhubarb patch, just as in her story.

The board has refused planning consent because, it says, the use of the buildings as a guest house and tea in the garden would result in unacceptable commercial activity in a village closely linked with Beatrix Potter.

A final decision will be made by the Environment Secretary, Mr Tom King.

Treasure Houses of Britain in Country Life

This is a number not to miss. The Country Life October 24 issue featuring the new book, *Treasure Houses of Britain*, is available for only 99p. The book is a collection of 100 of the finest houses in Britain, with a full description of each house and its history. It is a must for anyone interested in British architecture and history.

Order now from Country Life, 10, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ. Tel: 01-261 6336.

Poorer rewards making jobs harder to fill

Head teachers battle to keep pay differentials

By Andrew Moneur,
Education Staff

Head teachers, who will meet to discuss their differentials at tomorrow's meeting of the Burnham negotiating committee, yesterday attempted to demonstrate how they had lost ground against other professions since 1975.

Renewed talks will take place in the Burnham committee on the employers' package amounting to a 7.5 per cent increase over the year for teachers, weighted in favour of the lower paid.

The unions have a growing suspicion that the employers are trying to sell the deal to their members over the heads of negotiators.

Ten years ago the pay of the head of a small primary school was level-parity with an office manager's at just over £4,800 a year.

Today the head earns £11,073, a rise of nearly 129 per cent, while the manager's pay has leapt by 273 per cent to £18,350.

Ten years ago the head of a large primary school with 300 to 400 pupils was just ahead of a police inspector on a salary of more than £6,300.

Now that head is earning £14,184 compared with the inspector's £20,970. The policeman's pay increased 236 per cent between 1975 and 1984.

At the top of the scale, salaries of heads of the largest comprehensive have risen from £9,996 to £22,941, a 128.5 per cent increase. But a sales executive

utive, who used to earn slightly less, can now expect £26,500.

The National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT) issued a report yesterday which shows how senior school staff have also missed out on perks. A majority of people in comparable professions have company cars, subsidised meals, life insurance, and free medical insurance, but heads receive none of these fringe benefits.

It says: "It is a known fact that advertisements for headships are not being met, either qualitative or quantitative terms. Further, the number of heads applying for premature retirement has been steadily increasing over the past few years."

Sir David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, said: "The position we have now reached is quite simply that unless this country is prepared to pay its heads decent salaries, which match those obtainable in comparable professions, industry and commerce, we will not attract people with the management skills and leadership qualities which meet the needs of the education service in the years to come."

The uncertain outcome of the teachers' negotiations makes today's meeting of the Burnham Further Education Committee seem unlikely to reach a firm agreement on a new settlement for college lecturers.

Selection 'gets results'

Children at selective schools are still achieving better exam results than those in comprehensive, according to an educational pressure group which supports the retention of grammar schools.

In a survey carried out by the National Council for Educational Standards, pupils under a selective system of grammar and secondary modern schools were found to have achieved between 30 per cent and 40 per cent more O-level passes per pupil nationally than children attending comprehensive schools.

The council made similar claims in an earlier survey in 1981 which attracted strong criticism from teachers' unions,

some MPs and educationalists, who alleged that it included errors and inaccuracies.

The new survey, published today, was carried out by Dr John Marks, a senior lecturer in the school of applied physics at the Polytechnic of North London and Mr Maciej Pomian-Szednicki, a research fellow at the NCES.

It covers more than 2,200 schools and 380,000 fifth formers in 61 English local education authorities.

Standards in English Schools - second report. By John Marks and Maciej Pomian-Szednicki, the Sherwood Press, London, £5.95 plus 50p postage.

Academic accuses Joseph of malice

By John Fairhall,
Education Editor

SIR Keith Joseph's doubts about the standards of universities are malicious nonsense, the vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University, Dr John Burnett, said at the weekend.

The Education Secretary had made "a most serious and defamatory public allegation about the standards of university education". Dr Burnett told his university's graduation ceremony.

Sir Keith said last Tuesday that he was not convinced that universities were sufficiently aware of their responsibilities for monitoring and preserving their standards. They had started to care about standards and quality of examinations and teaching only in the past two or three years.

Dr Burnett said that Sir Keith had not initiated or asked the universities to initiate any inquiry into these matters, nor has he provided one jot or tittle of evidence to support his allegations. He asked if this was an example of the adage that "ignorance breeds suspicion."

"This university, as all universities, cares for its standards, has done so far longer than that minister's sensibility of two or three years, and has taken a variety of actions to ensure that its standards are maintained."

Government limits on spending on universities is driving them towards insolvency, Dr Anthony Kelly, vice-chancellor of the University of Surrey, said yesterday. He told the university's degree ceremony that the Government gave the impression that it believed higher education was corruptly inefficient.

The green paper on developing higher education suggested that universities should raise more money from private sources. Dr Kelly said that nearly 50 per cent of his university's income came from sources other than the university grant.



IN FOR THE KILL: Pilot whales driven into shallow bays are attacked by a hunter off Torshavn in the Faroes

Islanders slaughter whales for sport

By John Ardill,
Environment Correspondent

A LONDON-based group is trying to save thousands of pilot whales from being slaughtered mainly for sport off the Faroes, as the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meets in Bournemouth this week to contend with a handful of nations intent on defying its moratorium on commercial catches.

Ten volunteers from the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), who arrived in the Faroes last week, could not stop the killing of 335 whales off one of the more remote islands and have failed to persuade the authorities there to bring the sport under control.

The volunteers will stay in the islands for at least a month, using inflatable boats to steer the whales away from bays where the locals stab them to death. The catch is traditionally for food but Mr Allan Thorn-

ton, the EIA director, says that as rapidly growing numbers are killed many of the carcasses are left to rot while frozen meat from previous kills is thrown away to make room for the new supply.

The annual kill has increased from about 870 in the 1970s to more than 2,500 he says. EIA wants a limit of 880. Pilot whale stocks in the area are thought also to be in danger from accumulations of mercury in the water.

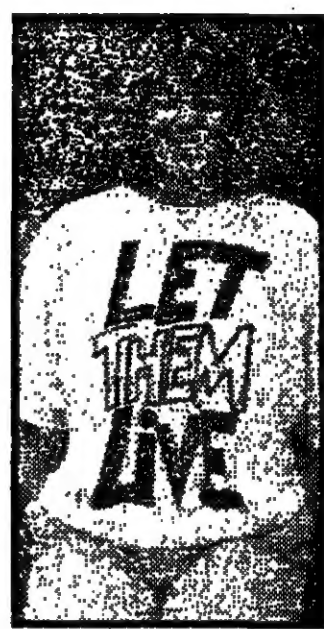
The pilot whale is not covered by IWC regulations and attempts at Bournemouth this week to bring it under the commission's control will probably fail because many nations are cagey about interfering with fishing in coastal waters.

The Glasgow-based group Save International is calling on the British and Irish governments to ban Norwegian "pirate" whaling vessels from entering their territorial waters. The group says Norwegian

whalers are using ports on the west coast of Ireland and the Shetlands as bases from which to mount whale hunts in waters from which international conventions ban them.

The Norwegians claim that they only travel to British and Irish waters to hunt for herring, after the cessation of their own whaling season, but the environmentalists say they have received numerous reports from witnesses in Irish fishing communities who say they have seen whales being winched aboard Norwegian vessels.

Mr David McColl, director of Save International, said: "What we are asking for is legislation by both the British and Irish governments banning entry to their territorial waters to vessels equipped for whaling, for any reason whatsoever other than an emergency. Any vessel doing so should be immediately impounded and the crew and owners rendered liable to prosecution."



Gill Christie, EIA volunteer

Unions challenge security ruling

By Richard Norton-Taylor
The new definition of subversion accepted by Mrs Thatcher gives too much scope to the security services, particularly by encouraging them to keep surveillance on trade unionists, Civil Service union leaders have told the Government.

In a letter to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, says that the definition "provides too ready an excuse for the security services to intrude into the daily lives of trade unionists in a way more attuned to a police state than to a western democracy."

Under guidelines revealed in a written parliamentary answer just before the Easter recess, Mrs Thatcher said that a subversive group would be defined as one "whose aims are to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy... by political, industrial, or violent means."

Though this form of words is used by the Special Branch and in the Government's Interpretation of Communications Bill, it is significantly broader than the one proposed in the 1982 Security Commission report on which Mrs Thatcher says she based the guidelines covering employees in the public sector.

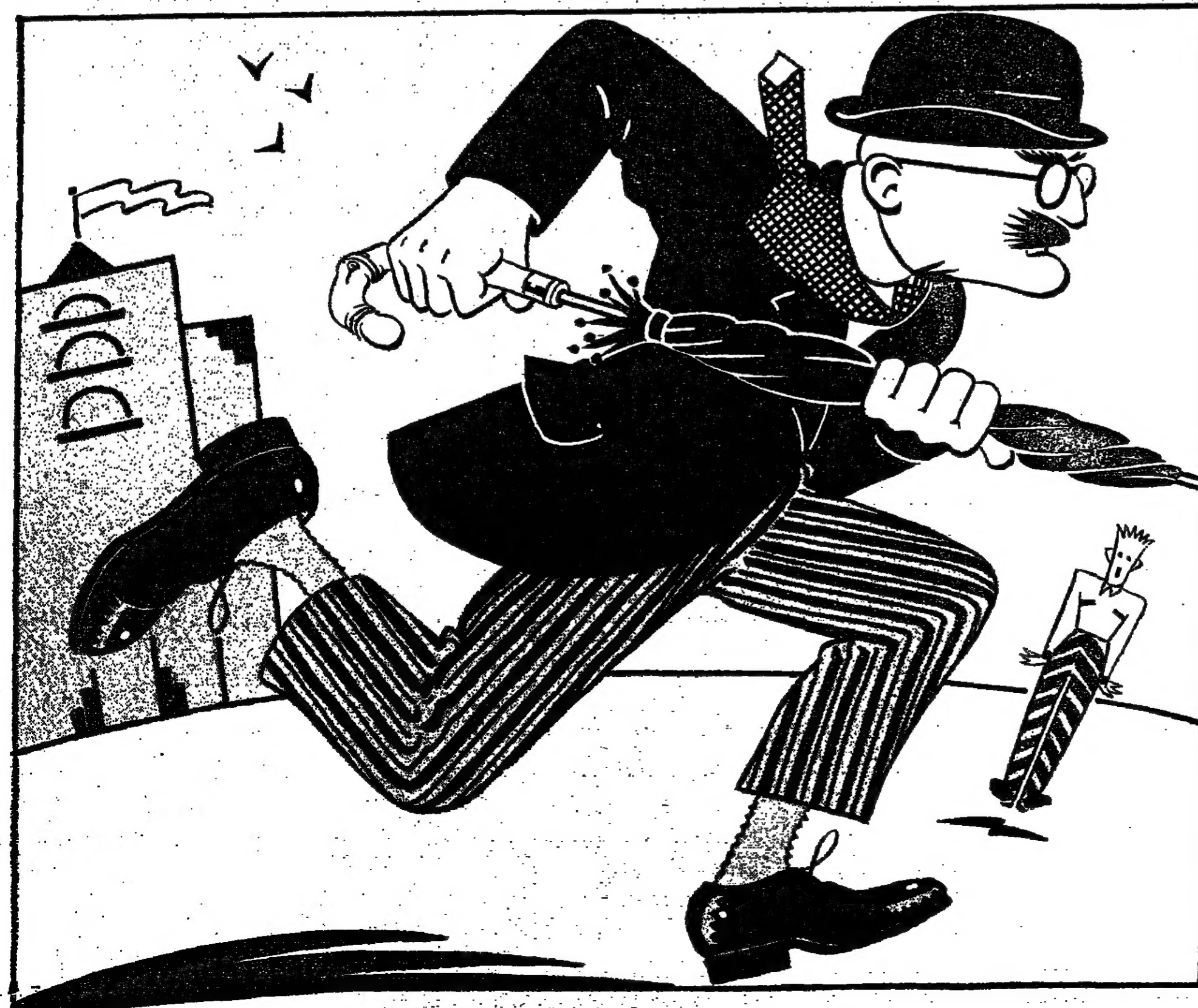
The commission referred to only "the proliferation of new subversive groups of the extreme left and the extreme right (mainly the former) whose aim is to overthrow democratic parliamentary government by violent or other unconstitutional means."

Civil Service unions are concerned over the guidelines' reference to industrial action. Trade union activities are normally a peaceful and perfectly legal method of representation, Mr Jones says in his letter to the Government. He defended its definition by referring to a similar form of words used in a speech by Lord Harris, then a Labour Home Office minister, in February, 1985. Lord Harris was making an ex parte statement unconnected with any proposed legislative or administrative change, says Mr Jones.

"We are mystified, therefore, as to how this apparently off-the-cuff, isolated, statement has come to be elevated into an important working definition, which guides the security services in their day-to-day work in this delicate and controversial area."

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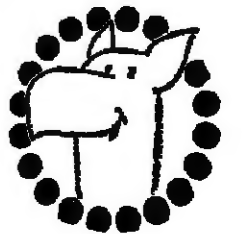
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High Court move to reinstate race row head

By Michael Parkin

The National Association of Head Teachers is hoping to force Bradford council to reinstate the suspended headmaster, Mr Raymond Honeyford, at a High Court hearing possibly in August or September.

At weekend talks between the two sides the council offered to reinstate Mr Honeyford as head of Drummond Middle School with a final written warning about his conduct lasting for 18 months. If he ignored the warning he would be dismissed.

That was rejected by Mr Honeyford, who was suspended in April after writing articles criticising Bradford's race relations policy in schools.

David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, and the talks broke down. "Disciplinary action is a no-go area," he said.

Mr Honeyford, who was suspended in April after writing articles criticising Bradford's race relations policy in schools, said he was pleased that the council had at last accepted the principle of reinstatement.

He was now willing to fight on for reinstatement for ever if necessary.

Mr Hart went to Bradford willing to discuss four issues: the publication of articles, contacts by Mr Honeyford with the news media, a school parent-teacher association to improve relations with parents and consultation with the governors over the local authority's policy on the curriculum.

"There are no problems in those four areas," he said. "We could have reached a deal."

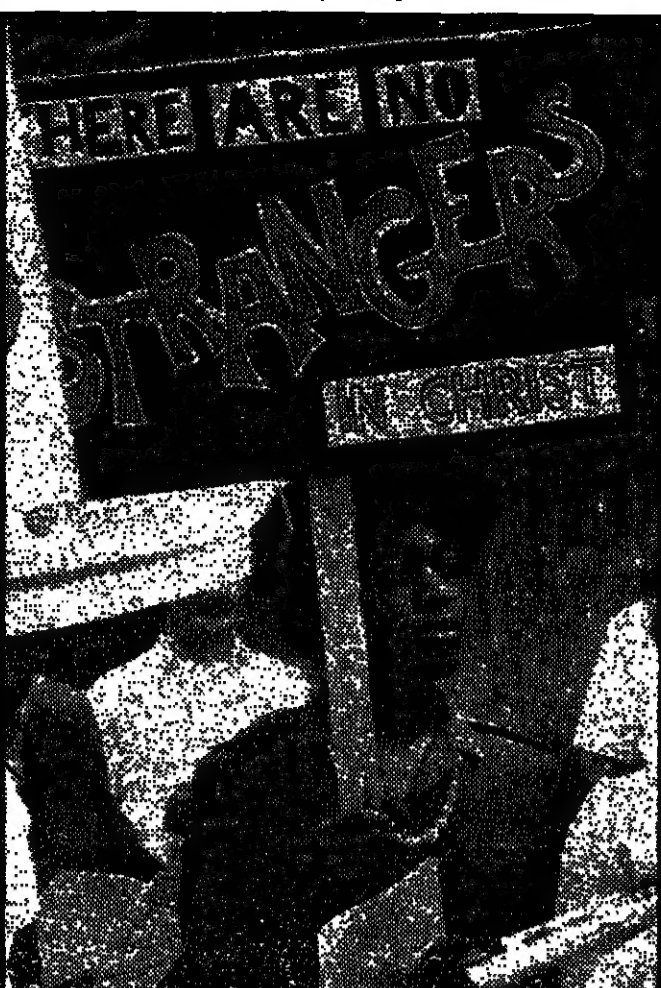
Mr Norman Roper, the assistant director of education representing the council in the talks, agreed there might have been confusion about whether disciplinary action would be on the agenda, but it was within the Council's procedure on conditions of service.

The NAHT, which was present when those procedures were agreed, was now disowning them, he said.



Raymond Honeyford — "fight goes on"

Black churches begin their bid for power



Challenge from young.

Pictures by Denis Thorpe.

Established denominations will be challenged to commit themselves to a radical agenda for change, reports Martyn Halsall.

BLACK churches are preparing a radical social and political agenda to challenge established denominations.

Following a recent forum, the Afro-Caribbean Council of Churches, representing more than 100,000 black Christians in 44 churches, is determined to work with the largely-white denominations to tackle issues facing the black community.

The council's general secretary, the Rev Ashton Gibson, said: "We will try not to isolate ourselves from what we regard as politics in the way we have been doing."

"We are not going to claim we are politicians, but we feel to be Christians is a political statement and will lead us to involvement in things we have so far felt to leave to the authorities."

The council's agenda includes seeking government help for poor people facing high registration fees under the Nationality Act, said Dr Gibson, and there are plans for more contacts with ministers and high commissioners, and for a research programme.

Council officials will also examine setting-up grant-aided schools and the chances of exerting more influence on religious education.

Exuberant in worship and largely pentecostal in theol-

ogy, such denominations as the church of Cherubim and Seraphim, Ransom church of God, Universal Fellowship and church of God Prophecy are growing in numbers and confidence, with their best-known ambassadors, the widely-heard gospel choirs now.

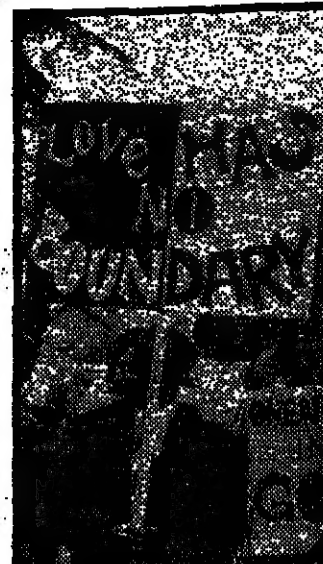
Black churches are also joining the wider search for unity.

When the latest and most comprehensive expedition in search of Christian unity was announced at Lambeth Palace, Superintendent Desmond Penberth, representing black-led churches, joined leaders of the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Free churches.

Yet the inclusion of black-led churches will also illustrate the paradoxical position of black Christians in established denominations.

Recent research published by the Methodist church shows many black people made up two-thirds of the congregation. "What appears on the surface to be a successful multi-racial congregation may in reality be one in which all the important decisions continue to be taken by white leaders," said the report's author, Ms Heather Walton.

Researchers found white people were four times more likely to be youth leaders than black church members:



Religious reminder from an older black protester

adherents but only six black ministers recruited through the church in England.

Leadership tended to remain in the hands of white people, even when black people made up two-thirds of the congregation. "What appears on the surface to be a successful multi-racial congregation may in reality be one in which all the important decisions continue to be taken by white leaders," said the report's author, Ms Heather Walton.

Researchers found white people were four times more likely to be youth leaders than black church members:

three times more likely to be church council members and twice as likely to be church stewards and Sunday school teachers.

Even when black people were given official status their "token" presence could be frustrated by insufficient authority, said the report, A Tree God Planted, published by the Ethnic Minorities in Methodist Working Group.

Ms Walton called for a public declaration of Methodist commitment to "a racially just church." "This would be an important theological statement and an unequivocal gesture against racism comparable to declaring racist beliefs heretical," she said.

For the moment, the Methodists are in the forefront of the debate about racial justice within the churches. Mr Leon Murray, a Molnair from Taiford in Shropshire, has just been appointed the first black vice president of the church's governing body, the Methodist Conference.

The Church of England, which had two black members among the 550 people on its last General Synod, has just announced its first black bishop. The Roman Catholic Church, according to recent research, has yet to appoint a black priest for its parishes in England and Wales.

A Tree God Planted: Black People in British Methodism, Heather Walton, Division of Social Responsibility, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, £2.50, 40p P&P.

Plaid factions clash in poll post-mortem

By Tony Heath

The left and right wings of Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, clashed at the weekend in the wake of its disastrous showing in the Brecon and Radnor byelection.

The party's national executive committee had met for a post-mortem in the mid-Wales constituency where on July 4 Mrs Janet Davies collected 435 votes in Plaid's worst byelection performance in its 60-year existence.

However, it became the focus of the latest round in the battle between the socialist wing, headed by the party president, Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, MP for Meirionnydd Nant Conwy, and his predecessor as leader, Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP for Caernarfon.

Mr Thomas, who did not attend the meeting said yesterday of the executive: "It is not a particularly sophisticated body politically and it does not have a great understanding of the Welsh people and the membership of the party."

Mr Thomas, whose support for the South Wales miners during the year-long strike upset many old-style nationalists in the rural heartlands, blamed tactical voting for the poor performance. "The 5,000 or so Plaid voters in Brecon and Radnor went elsewhere to rebuff the Tories."

Mr Wigley's statement shortly before polling day that if a Plaid candidate had not been in the field he would have supported the successful Liberal candidate, Mr Richard Lysey, angered activists.

Mr Thomas said: "Plaid Cymru is committed to unilateral nuclear disarmament and there is no way we can go along with an alliance led by the nose by David Owen's headline stance on nuclear weapons."

Mr Wigley said that he would not oppose Mr Thomas

for the presidency at the annual conference in October but Plaid's right wing is considering a challenge. Mr Dafydd Iwan, a businessman and folk singer, who was defeated by Mr Thomas in last year's leadership contest, is tipped as a contender.

An attempt to reconcile the factions will be made at a special meeting in September, when financial problems, which will be on the agenda, might offer a route to unity.

At the 1983 general election the nationalists contested all 38 Welsh seats but lost deposits in 32. There is a consensus in the party that with the deposit rising to £200 it is necessary to concentrate resources, primarily on Ynys Mon (formerly Anglesey) and Carmarthen, where success is considered possible if the nationalists won both their parliamentary representation would double to four.

Seats where withdrawal might be considered include the Tory marginals of Newport West (581 majority), Cardiff West (1,774) and Bridgend (1,327).



Dafydd Wigley: 'executive mishandled campaign.'

Planners to inspect site for tungsten mine waste

By John Ardill

Environment Correspondent

Devon county councillors and planners will today inspect moorland outside Plymouth where Amax, the American minerals conglomerate formerly headed by the NCB chairman Mr Ian MacGregor, wants to dump 150 million tonnes of waste from a tungsten mine.

The scheme, bitterly opposed by conservationists and already rejected in an earlier guise by the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, may be approved in its new form by the council, which is now controlled by the Alliance with Labour support.

South Hams district council has welcomed the new plan as an improvement and raised no objections on health grounds provided there are stringent controls on noise and dust.

Reopening the Hemerdon tungsten mine, worked during the second world war and the Korean war, would create about 400 jobs. But the tipping

would bury Crownhill Down, an area of open countryside seven miles from Plymouth, close to Dartmoor, National Park's southern boundary.

Miss Kate Ashbrook, secretary of the Open Spaces Society, said: "It is monstrous Amax should intend to obliterate this magnificent stretch of heather moorland, of such landscape, recreation and archaeological importance."

Dartmoor National Park committee is considering recommending the park boundaries be extended to incorporate it. Rejecting the earlier application after a public inquiry, the Environment Secretary had objected to the impact on nearby mature oak woodland, the tip's proposed final form and the plant's siting. The new plans relocate the plant, avoid woodland and reduce the tip height by extending it across Crownhill Down.

The county planning committee will decide in September unless the Environment Secretary again sets up a public inquiry.

Fighter 'vital for jobs'

The shadow defence secretary, Mr Dennis Davies, yesterday called for Britain to warn its would-be partners in the European fighter project that it will build its own aircraft if the deal falls through.

Mr Davies said: "If British industry does not get this order then the consequences for the aerospace industry will be disastrous with 25,000 jobs likely to be lost, 15,000 of them in the north-west of Eng-

land which already has a very high unemployment level." He was commenting on reports that the plan to launch a European fighter involving Britain, France, West Germany, Spain and Italy was on the verge of collapse because the French and Germans have struck a private deal excluding Britain.

Mr Heseltine should "make it quite clear that he has no intention of buying fighters off the peg from the Americans," Mr Davies added.

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Kremlin sees no bar to summit

From Martin Walker in Moscow

Although there was no official reaction in Moscow to the news of President Reagan's ill health, informed sources said at the weekend that the summit would proceed "if there was a functioning president."

The sources went on to say that they saw no real difference between the policies of President Reagan and the Vice-President. Mr George Bush, although it was made plain that Mr Bush was seen as a less formidable spokesman for the American side.

The media in Moscow did not mention President Reagan's health, but chose to focus on his pre-recorded address that on Saturday in which the President had said that the Strategic Defence Initiative research programme would proceed.

Pravda yesterday charged that "certain circles in the US" still advocated an American "policy of strength against the Soviet Union", and claimed that US rearmament would force the Russians to make concessions in the arms talks. "Nothing could be further from the truth," the Pravda editorial said.

Pravda went on to say that the Soviet Union was going to the November summit "with a sincere desire to return relations with the US



to their normal course... "Not discouraged by some US attempts to erect walls and obstacles in the path of normalisation of relations, the USSR has been even more persistent in its proposal of new peace initiatives," Pravda added.

Commenting on President Reagan's address, it said that he had said again that the Soviet Union was itself in breach of arms limitation treaties and continued to develop Euro-missiles. Moscow Radio implied that this questioned the credibility of the new Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, after his announcement of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on Euro-missile deployment.

AP adds: The flood of media information released in the United States about American officials contrasts sharply with the scant health reports available on leaders in many other countries.

In the Soviet Union, leaders have disappeared from public view for months. Their illnesses are reported in detail only after they die. The Soviet leader, Mr Yuri Andropov, had kidney dialysis for a year before his death in February 1984, and was out of public view for the last six months of his life. When Mr Konstantin Chernenko died on March 10, the announcement wasn't made for more than 18 hours.

Reagan's operation gives Bush a brief taste of elusive power

From Michael White in Washington

ALISTAIR Cooke, once snuggled into a Guardian news report (a joke about the man who had two brothers: One went to sea and the other became vice-president of the United States and neither was heard of again).

George Herbert Walker Bush, aged 61, who assumed the powers of the presidency for seven hours and 54 minutes on Saturday, has avoided that fate better than most of his predecessors. Despite running against Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination in 1980 and, in his campaign's solitary lapse in discretion, describing his rival's programme as "voodoo economics," Bush has become close to both the Reagans. He justified his sudden return to Washington from his home in Maine on Saturday in terms of personal friendship. A Nixon or a Truman, even an LBJ, making such a claim — albeit as an excuse to cover heightened alarm — would have been laughed at.

But Mr Reagan has praised his deputy in extravagant terms and given him an unusually high public profile. While Walter Mondale was credited with considerable private influence in the Carter White House, Mr Bush has been visible representing Mr Reagan at all the big Soviet funerals (a sensible precaution in medical terms: Moscow in winter is no place for an elderly Californian), and also making a succession of important diplomatic visits. The President's chief bodyguard, Nancy Reagan, trusts him.

This year alone, Mr Bush has been to Africa, reportedly urging gentle treatment for Sudan's President Numeiri (which the IMF did not provide), and most recently to Europe, repeating his earlier visit on behalf of cruise and Pershing missile deployment, this time in the cause of "Star Wars" research. In all, he has visited 54 countries, including tours of Asia and Latin America, not to mention 49 of America's 50 states — some 640,000 official miles in all.

Even if only Mrs Thatcher proved helpful, Mr Bush also talked topically to the Europeans about international co-operation to counter terrorism in the wake of the Beirut hostage crisis. For the Vice-President was also put in charge of the latest administration task force on terrorism, one of many thankless but flattering functions pushed his way. The move was a logical one since on first coming to office, Mr Bush was appointed chairman of the administration's "special situations group" — the more soothing euphemism for Mr Carter's "crisis management team" — this is the inter-departmental team which handles ad hoc crises like Beirut and to get the job he had to elbow aside the more excitable secretary of state, Alexander Haig.

Since 1981, there has been much to occupy him. The first challenge was a task force to back away at excessive regulations. It came up with a supposed \$150 billion worth of savings over 10 years. Then there was one to investigate the Atlanta child murders, one on the Ottawa economic summit, a task

force on South Florida's drug and immigration problems which has been credited with some success. Unlike most vice-presidents, this one has been given his chances.

When Mr Reagan was shot in 1981, there was confusion in the White House with the excitable Mr Haig making a fool of himself by proclaiming, just when the country had enough to cope with: "I am in control here in the White House pending return of the Vice-President." He wasn't. The hierarchy puts the Speaker of the House and the acting president of the Senate ahead of the Secretary of State should the Vice-President be out of action. Even the military pecking order in an emergency devolves from vice-president to defence secretary.

Since the 25th Amendment was passed in 1967 by the wake of Ike's prolonged illnesses, the Kennedy assassination and LBJ's gall-bladder operation in 1965, two separate provisions exist to make the vice-president acting president, either when the president transfers his authority by a "written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office," or when the president suffers insanity or a mortal wound. What has been striking this time is that Mr Reagan has avoided invoking the 25th while admitting that his letter of Saturday morning is "tantamount" to the first of the two options. He also took his powers back as soon as he could hold a pen. The motive for both moves seems to have been a fear of precedent.

In fact, even seven hours and 54 minutes of unexercised power on a diplomatically quiet Saturday (had the hostage crisis still been on, Mr Reagan would have waited) is more than Mr Bush can hope to expect if precedent is a guide. The last man to succeed in doing what he is trying to do — get elected as president in succession to his master — was Martin van Buren, Andrew Jackson's vice-president who occupied the White House from 1837-41 but hit a recession and failed to get re-elected.

Mr Reagan has encouraged Mr Bush's hopes but would never be so foolish as to endorse him, and the Vice-President faces a tough fight for the nomination. Though he has been ambassador to China and to the UN, and head of the CIA, he managed only to get elected three times to the lower house of Congress, twice failing for the Senate. Sucking up to the Reagans as he now does has alienated his natural constituency in the liberal East without winning him the affection of the right. Their hearts belong to Republican Jack Kemp. A recession could sink either of them, Van Buren-style.

So, as it has always been, Mr Bush's chances of the presidency have primarily been based on the morbid prospect of an assassin's bullet or a polio striking down the president in American history. Since Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in 1865 no president elected in a year ending in a nought has served out his elected terms.



Mr George Bush and an aide return to Washington as President Reagan prepares for his operation

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mexico election protest

AN estimated 2,000 supporters of Mexico's opposition National Action Party (PAN) began blocking an important crossing point between Mexico and the US at the weekend in protest against what the party is calling blatant fraud in last week's state, congressional and local elections, writes Peter Chapman in Mexico City.

With the first official results of the July 7 polls expected to emerge today, PAN is demanding that the election be annulled, especially in the key northern border states of Sonora and Nuevo Leon. In both areas, PAN was thought to have had a good chance of winning the states from Mexico's governing party, which has not lost a major election in 56 years.

Sakharov card

THE stepdaughter of the Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov said yesterday that a postcard received from Sakharov's wife indicated that she is well but that he is still in hospital. The postcard dated June 29, the first word from Yelena Bonner since a postcard dated April 17 arrived in May, said Bonner's daughter, Tatyana Yankelevich in Newton, Massachusetts. — Reuter.

53 die in pit

THE bodies of 53 coal miners have been recovered from a mine in one of the worst disasters in China's coal industry in years, Chinese mining officials said yesterday. They said three more bodies had been located, but had not been recovered from the Meilian mine in Guangdong province. — Reuter.

Crash deaths

A BUS carrying 75 Danish and Norwegian holiday-makers home from Italy crashed on a motorway near Kassel, West Germany, yesterday killing five passengers and seriously injuring many others. The double-decker bus, carrying Danes and nine Norwegians from Lake Garda, struck a guard rail and turned over near Lutterberg. — Reuter.

Prisoners hunted

SALVADOREAN troops at the weekend swept areas around the capital in search of nearly 150 prisoners who escaped from El Salvador's largest gaol after guerrillas blasted a hole in the wall. Mr Francisco Alfonso Torres, director of the Mariona prison, three miles from San Salvador, said one prisoner had been recaptured and that 13 of the remaining 148 were political prisoners. — Reuter.

Officers gaoled

A Pakistani military court held in a gaol, has gaoled seven officers for plotting to overthrow President Zia ul Haq, the official Associated Press of Pakistan reported yesterday. The defence lawyers charged with plotting last year to kidnap Zia, incite a mass uprising, and seize power. — Reuter.

Four killed

A NEW wave of pre-election violence in Guatemala erupted with the murders of four peasants, a security guard, and a university professor over the past 24 hours, police said yesterday. — Reuter.

Gujarat protest

GUJARATI protest leaders said yesterday that they would go ahead with a new campaign against quotas of jobs and college places for underprivileged classes unless the state government rescinds the policy today, the Press Trust of India said yesterday. — Reuter.

Envoy dies

NKOLAI Poselyagin, aged 51, Minister-Counsellor at the Soviet embassy in London, died suddenly while on holiday in Moscow, a newspaper and an embassy spokesman disclosed yesterday. — AP.

Honour bound

AFRICAN states are expected to declare publicly at an Organisation of African Union summit in Addis Ababa this week that they intend to honour their \$170 billion foreign debt. — Reuter.

Attacks repulsed

IRAQ said its ground forces yesterday repulsed two Iranian attacks in the southern sector of the warfront, killing 34 soldiers. — AP.

Dismissed

PRAVDA reported yesterday that several senior officials had been dismissed and punished in Kazakhstan after they squandered or embezzled at least \$14 million in public funds. — AP.

Government survives attack as 'hooligans' get the blame

Minister gets reprieve in Heysel vote

From Derek Brown in Brussels

The Belgian government easily survived a weekend parliamentary assault on its handling of the Heysel football massacre in May.

It did so by sidestepping the confidence vote demanded by the Socialist Opposition. After a bitter procedural wrangle, the main opposition parties walked out in protest. They wanted a separate vote of confidence in the Interior Minister, Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, who has vigorously denied political responsibility for the tragedy, as charged by a parliamentary committee.

Instead, the Christian Democrat-Liberal majority leaders insisted on a general purpose vote, following the heated two-day debate which started on Friday.

Their motion laid the principal blame for the 38 deaths at the Liverpool-Juventus European Cup final on May 29, on the "hooligans". It also acknowledged serious deficiencies in the organisation of the match, and the handling of the riot by the security forces, and called on the Government to take urgent remedial action.

But of Mr Nothomb's responsibility there was no mention. Nor did the motion refer to the committee's specific criticism of the national gendarmerie.

In the absence of most opposition deputies, the vote was 109 to three for the Government, with four abstentions.

For the Dutch-speaking wing of the Socialist Opposition, Mr Louis Tobback fiercely attacked the procedure, and the Minister's stand against resignation. It was impossible for Parliament to discuss reforms

of the gendarmerie without starting at the top.

"How can we condemn a lieutenant, or even a general, but say nothing about the responsibility of political men?" he demanded.

But for the second time in the debate, Mr Nothomb again defended his decision not to give way to pressure. "I am proud to have taken my responsibilities, and I will continue to take them," he told Parliament.

He insisted that though ministers had a global responsibility, they could not be called to account for all events. The British Home Secretary had not resigned after the Bradford soccer fire tragedy, he added.

Rallying his backbench supporters, the long-serving Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, said that no error of policy could be attributed to the minister, or to any member of Government.

Mr Martens, who has headed five coalition governments, clearly wants to form a sixth after the general elections due in December. It was vital to him to stave off a confidence vote which, if lost, would have meant elections much earlier.

But the Government's victory on Saturday could turn out to be a hollow one. Socialist resentment has been redoubled, the minority parties feel rebuffed, and among the junior coalition partners, the rightwing Liberals, there is said to be a widespread feeling that Mr Nothomb should have done the honourable thing, and resigned.

The government and the Interior Minister may yet find they have to pay a bitter price for survival.



New mobile howitzer units of the French Rapid Deployment Force roll down the Champs-Élysées in a Bastille Day parade yesterday

Socialist plan for victory

From Campbell Page in Paris

President Mitterrand was more optimistic yesterday when he was interviewed on television on Bastille Day about the Socialist's prospects in spring's National Assembly elections.

Mr Laurent Fabius was a remarkable prime minister. President Mitterrand said, and he hoped the Socialists could convert the French people of that fast between now and March when the elections will be held. People might also understand that the Government's policy was the only way of modernising France and preparing for the future.

The President, whose remarks last week on next year's prospects were regarded as too ready an acknowledgment of the Socialists' inevitable defeat, said he was preparing to win the forthcoming battle.

Politicians and commentators here are immersed in analysis of what will happen next year if, as the opinion polls predict, the centre-right Opposition wins the National Assembly elections and leaves President Mitterrand to serve the remaining two years of his presidency.

President Mitterrand said yesterday that a president, chosen by a direct popular vote, represented all the French people and could not be identified with any one section of the nation.

The President, who last week seemed to regard foreign affairs as a presidential preserve while domestic affairs were the affairs of the prime minister, yesterday explained presidential powers in simple constitutional references. The holder of each office had to rule. The president was the head of the armed forces, the guarantor that treaties would be respected.

He acknowledged that there had to be a working relationship between the president and the prime minister, and said he would respect the will of the people in next year's election. The remark implied that he would have to give a hostile majority a fair chance to impose its policies. Yesterday Mr Mitterrand said he hoped the will of the people would coincide with the country's deepest interest, that is preserving the present Socialist majority.

Shi'ite hijack foiled

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The East German authorities and their Russian allies helped prevent a hijacking of an American airliner in West Berlin by turning back two suspected Middle Eastern terrorists at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport according to reports at the weekend.

Sources in West Berlin said the hijacking was to be staged in support of the Shi'ite terrorists who held 89 Americans hostage aboard a TWA airliner last month.

But the East Germans were tipped off about the men, travelling with diplomatic baggage that was found to contain explosives. The Russians informed Western authorities of the East German action in what is believed to be the first East-West cooperation against terrorism.

While reports in two West German newspapers were not officially confirmed yesterday, sources in Bonn and West Berlin said they had been told the incident happened about four weeks ago. The men were deported by East Germany, which did not want to damage its relations with Middle Eastern states.

The nationality and identity of the two men were not disclosed, and it was not known whether they planned to meet accomplices in West Berlin.

The State Department in Washington said it was checking the reports. Pan Am is one of three allied airlines flying between West Berlin and West Germany.

Meanwhile, the East German ADN news agency announced the departure of General Mikhail Zaitsev, the commander of the Soviet Union's 408,000 troops in East Germany.

Without naming his successor or specifying his new post, it quoted the East German leader, Mr Erich Honecker, as wishing him "success in his new responsible position."

The general, who has long been tipped as a Warsaw Pact supreme commander, served in East Germany for 15 years and was in control of some of Moscow's most advanced weapons.

ADN said General Zaitsev was leaving along with General Aleksandr Leinchev, a senior member of his staff.

The Soviet armed forces newspaper, Red Star, carried unusual criticism of a so-called "group of Soviet forces in Germany" in two recent articles complaining of lapses in training among soldiers.

Soares names friend as party candidate for PM

Lisbon: The experienced Socialist Party politician, Mr Antonio Almeida Santos, has been chosen by his party as prime ministerial candidate if it wins the Portuguese general elections on October 6, according to the outgoing prime minister, Dr Mario Soares.

Dr Soares, expected to stand

to succeed President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in January's presidential polls, was speaking to reporters last night after the Socialist national executive endorsed the choice of Mr Almeida Santos, aged 59.

Party leaders nominated Mr Almeida Santos, a lawyer and minister of state in the outgoing Socialist-Social Democratic coalition that collapsed

last month, in preference to the Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama, aged 58.

Mr Almeida Santos has been a minister eight times since democracy was restored by the 1974 revolution. A newspaper once called him "a minister by profession."

Mr Almeida Santos once described Portuguese politics as "a thrilling work of action," but he has a reputation for being a pragmatist and a formidable negotiator. He was among the first to urge his

close friend Mario Soares, the Socialist Party secretary-general, vice-president of the Socialist International and three times prime minister, to run for the presidency.

President Eanes, who dissolved parliament last week and called early elections, is ending a second five-year term and cannot stand again. — Reuter.

session failed to gather a quorum.

But trade unions and peasant leaders have already rejected the vote. The trade union Confederation (LOB) and the Communist Party, and the revolutionary left (MIR), the UDP had been elected two years previously, but had been prevented from taking office by General Luis Garcia Meza's coup shortly afterwards.

Rapidly, however, the splits began. They paralysed the Government and finally broke up the coalition.

Meanwhile, labour disputes spiralled as the economic crisis grew. Inflation last year was more than 2,300 per cent, and, according to some official forecasts, will top 15,000 per cent

this year. The black market dollar exchange rate is 10 times the official rate.

The national product dropped last year by 16 per cent, worsened by constant strikes, which have paralysed whole provinces and, for 16 days in March this year, the whole country.

No agreement has been reached between the Government and the COB to lessen the dramatic decline in purchasing power, or tackle the country's critical structural problems, due largely to dependence on few products, such as tin and some oil and gas, and a monstrously parasitic state apparatus — built up by among others, General Banzer.

Dictator Banzer's shadow hangs over Bolivia's elections

From Malcolm Coad in La Paz

General Hugo Banzer, who was between 1971 and 1978 one of the harshest of Bolivia's long line of military rulers, was tipped in opinion polls to win yesterday's general election.

General Banzer once said: "I will observe the constitution whenever it does not contradict military decrees." During his government, say human rights organisations, 14,000 people were illegally arrested, 4,000 exiled, and hundreds tortured or killed.

Yet this week, equipped with a bright young team of businessmen and technocrats General Banzer's Democratic Na-

tionalist Action (ADN) party was topping the opinion polls. From the balcony of ADN's campaign headquarters in La Paz the loudspeaker blares out: "For seven years Bolivia has been ruled by military dictators. Now the good times are coming back because our leaders have decided so."

In the street below Indian women, dressed in vivid shawls, watch impassively as teenage girls in white T-shirts shake red, black, and white pompons in a well-rehearsed cheer routine. Above the lights flash: "Banzer is back—for peace order, and work."

Just outside La Paz, in an Indian village on the Andean highlands, similarly clad girls

hand out food and soup to the local people. The cheerleader begins to cut out a new road. This is General Banzer's "Civic Action Programme" to show that he understands the needs of the people. Zuzzo's fundering Government, gets things done.

But, despite General Banzer's expensive campaign, and his impressive poll lead of 38 per cent against the 18 per cent of his nearest rival, the centre-right National Revolutionary Movement of former president Victor Paz Estenssoro, it is far from clear that he will become president.

Unless he wins an outright majority, it is more likely that the other parties will join to ratify the runner-up—probably

giving a third term to the 77-year-old Victor Paz.

But the fact that he could get close has deeply alarmed many Bolivians. Pre-electoral tensions ran high this week as trade union and peasant leaders accused election officials sympathetic to ADN of being behind much of the low vote registration which has apparently been recorded in the countryside, where the ADN vote will be much lower than in the cities.

ADN rejected the charge, and attacked its accusers for electoral filibustering. An attempt by President Siles to postpone the elections on Thursday failed when a specially convened congress

session failed to gather a quorum.

None of the parties did so for fear of leaving the congressional field open to Banzer. President Siles's Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) co-

alition took office in October, 1982. Its mainstay were Dr Siles's own party, the centre-left National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNERI), the Communist Party, and the revolutionary left (MIR).

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The Soviet armed forces newspaper, Red Star, carried unusual criticism of a so-called "group of Soviet forces in Germany" in two recent articles complaining of lapses in training among soldiers.

This weekend, the Ghana Government said the Sranage case confirmed the allegation in Capt Tsikata's press conference in 1983. The government also referred to the open involvement of the US embassy in a coup plot uncovered on February 27, 1983. An American woman was smuggled out of Ghana by the embassy after having been found in a house with coup plotters, arms and a statement announcing a new government was in power.



activities, especially the formation of PAC's armed wing, Poqo. He was released after 13 years and then banished to his native village of Herschel in the eastern Cape. Mr Pokela escaped through Lesotho and

Another worry is whether Hizbollah, a fundamentalist Shi'ite faction which rivals Amal, can be brought into line.

blind way", damaging the economy. The tax takes effect tomorrow and will be levied in addition to normal customs duties. — Reuter-AP.

Angola breaks all ties with US

The statement is a remarkable change of tone after more than a year of most Angolan officials studiously blaming Pretoria and not the US for supplying Unita. Now the foreign ministry refers to "the intolerable interference in the internal affairs of Angola" by the US.

Leader comment, page 10

On Saturday, Kuwait's Ambassador to Damascus met the Syrian Prime Minister, Dr. Abdel Raouf Al Kasim, reportedly affirming that despite such "criminal acts," Kuwait will not change its declared national policies.

executed and more than 12 are being questioned in Kabul about the bombing on June 1 of Moscow's best-defended airbase in Afghanistan. Beuter.


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The attacks came less than six weeks after a suicide bombing attack on Kuwait's Emir, which was followed by a national security drive and extensive deportation.

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Leader comment, page 10

CLOSING DATE
31 AUGUST 1985

The Royal Exchange
THEATRE COMPANY
Mobil

The only time they nearly gave up on Sally was when she ran away with their seven-year-old son. She dumped him on a motorway miles from home, while she hitched a lift to London



Polly Toynbee

SHE is very nearly Mother Earth herself — a giver, a provider, a woman of such generosity, goodness and humanity, that she is in danger of putting other mothers to shame, or at least of representing a model of motherhood many aspire to, but few achieve. No doubt when she reads this she will throw back her head with a roar of laughter at the absurdity, and being naturally modest, be glad that she cannot give her name.

I shall call her Jenny Bryant. She has four children of her own, ranging from 20 to 14. She has dogs, cats, hamsters, rabbits, guinea pigs, and a garden bursting with over-blown roses. In the allotment next to their extended semi in a suburb of a Kent town, the family grow vines to make their own wine, and keep bees for their own honey.

On top of all that, she takes in impossible teenage girls — girls who are beyond their parents' control, girls who have been in and out of care on account of their wild and outrageous behaviour. Kent was the first council to start up a Family Placement Scheme for the fostering of children who until a few years ago no one would have thought suitable for placement anywhere, out just in a firm and severe institution.

Over the years they have taken eight girls into their home, in ones or twos, and most of them have ended up tolerably happy, able to cope in flats with jobs of their own. Hopeless catastrophes passing through this household have managed to become responsible and independent people as a result. Jenny

takes out their photographs and talks about them with warmth and affection — or most of them. Her own children, growing up with them, have come to regard some of them as part of their own extended family.

Jenny is 47, rugged and solid, with round rosy cheeks and bright blue eyes. Her husband Eddie is a manager who commutes to his firm in London each day. He also started and ran a local youth club for years in his spare time. Jenny's hobby is motorbikes — riding and repairing them as they have no car. "I'm not bad at taking washing machines to bits, either," she says with a proud grin.

What qualities did they need to take on the assault of teenagers whose own parents found these children unbearable to keep at home? "Tolerance, flexibility," Jenny said. "Being prepared to abandon your own values, and not impose them on people from very different backgrounds. They are a church-going Christian family, active in their local parish affairs, and there was nothing smug about her when she said, with some hesitation: 'We've always believed we were put on earth for a reason, not just to look after ourselves. We're not religious nuts or anything, though'."

As if to emphasise that she is not a saint, she adds firmly: "It is a job. I do get paid for taking these children in £72 a week. One reason for doing it is that I'd have to go out to work otherwise, and I'd rather be at home." £72 is not a fortune, for a 24-hour day, and some major crises to cope with. "Sometimes," she says, "I just get fed up, and I feel I have to get out of the house. Then I take a week's secretarial temping up in London, just to escape. But the commencing and ending is hardly ever do it these days."

It all started when her mother moved out of the house, and Jenny felt they had space and time to offer. She applied to the council to take in battered wives and their children. "But I'm afraid we found that too upsetting. We got very attached to the Mums, and our kids got fond of the children,

but then the women would always go back to their battering husbands, and it was too sad. We had one for a year who arrived with black eyes, but she didn't treat her children well, and it was hard for us to watch, when we couldn't really interfere."

At that time Kent Council was setting up its new and controversial Family Placement Scheme, which the Bryants joined. They went along to a meeting where prospective foster-parents supervised by a social worker thrash out their problems, and seek each other's advice. Jenny still attends the group every three weeks.

They decided to have girls, not boys, as they already had three boys of their own. The girl would share a room with their then 11-year-old daughter Stella. Did she resent this intrusion? "I got used to it. Some of them were like sisters to me, as I hadn't got sisters," Stella says. "I certainly grew up fast, I learnt a lot about the world from them." The other younger children accepted the new arrivals without problems. It was hardest on their eldest son, then 12, who felt he was being supplanted. But he too got used to it. Now they seem remarkably sane and kind, reinforcing the feeling that exceptionally good people tend to have good children. "I really like almost all of them," Stella says, and clearly they have been no kind of bad influence. She is about to start training as a physiotherapist.

Sally was the first one who came to the Bryants. Perhaps because she was the first and stayed longest, they talk of her with the most affection. But she wasn't easy. She never settled down with her natural mother, after being looked after much of her childhood by her grandmother. By the time she was 12 she was running away, sleeping around, and shoplifting. The court finally decided to take her into care and she was about to go into a children's home.

Sally wasn't easy, and she used to run away frequently. The only time they nearly gave up on her was when she ran away with their own seven year old son. She dumped him on a motorway miles from home, leaving him to find his

own way back, while she hitched a lift to London. "If I'd got my hands on her that day, I'd probably have strangled her," Jenny says. But Sally came back week later, having lived rough and worked as a waitress.

"When I took her to the doctor he asked how many boys she'd slept with and she said, 'Oh, loads'." Jenny smiled wryly as she recalled that Sally's file politely called her "permissive". When Sally had been with them two years, she became pregnant. The social worker urged an abortion, but Jenny wanted to ensure Sally had a chance to choose for herself. It was generous of her, since she ended up caring not only for Sally, but for her baby too. Jenny sat through the birth with Sally. "It made us very close. She was a funny and enjoyable girl, very likeable."

It was hard at times, Jenny says, to apply a different standard of behaviour to these girls than she did to her own children. She was willing to tolerate a lot from her foster children, but not to lower her standards for her own. "Sometimes our children resented that."

Sally was one of her many successes — seven out of the eight she looked after got on far. "But the goodbyes are so painful," she says. "They always have to leave us badly, with a row or a sulk, because they don't know how else to go. Even Sally left after a silly argument about her baby wearing a coat on a cold day. She marched out and left that day. They have to go at 18, or at least the estate's money runs out then, but many like Sally stay much longer."

Of course Sally was in touch again a month later and we often see her, but she didn't know how else to leave us. Now Sally is married, with two out of three, and has even taken in the baby of her younger sister who couldn't cope. Jenny showed all the girls' cheerful photographs with pride. Here's Fessa, who's from in Harrogate, wouldn't think it possible, she was such a terrible mess. Now, that's Carol. She has an office job and a flat in London, very happy. That's Samantha, she's fine. Oh, yes,

that's Maureen. Now, some might say she's a success, because she has a good job and she manages, but I think she's too badly destroyed by a lifetime in care... She's the only one that nearly destroyed us, upset us a lot. Very manipulative and turned one member of the family against another whenever she could. Totally selfish, quite wicked, but then, of course, it's not her fault. Mother was subnormal and had eight children, all in care...

She is just getting over her first total failure, and she sighed as she talked about Sharon. "She came from a locked secure establishment, and I've decided not to take another of those." Sharon stole everything in sight, swore and shouted, never said a polite or friendly word, threw a bottle at Jenny and broke a window. All her siblings were in youth custody or in care. Her friends at school began to intimidate her, and she was hated by her family. Finally, after many warnings, she came up in court again for stealing, and the court sent her back to a locked institution. "I'm only just getting over it," Jenny said.

What has all this done to her? Jenny smiled and said, "Well, I think I look a lot older than I am," and that is true. Her kind, smiling face is more lined than it should be. But all the same, she thinks it has been good for her and her family to share their advantages with children who have nothing, no hope, no family, no love. She concentrates her energies on the people in her house. You couldn't call her housewife, and the place looks like a worn-out community centre. "We don't care about outside, only inside," she says, laughing at the shabbiness of it all. As long as we're all clean and fed and having a good time, then the rest can wait 'til we're retired and we've got no children any more. She seems neither interested in a Thatcherite Britain where everyone looks after their own, nor in a socialist ideal where the state is expected to provide. She has a private vision of what she feels that people should give to others — and she gives herself.



Illustration by Peter Clarke

Women in chaos

THE UN Decade of Women conference opens in Nairobi today. This is the official part, and has not been achieved worldwide for women during the past ten years. The first part — called Forum 85 and open to anyone who could raise the apirare to the Kenyan capital, began amid administrative chaos 11 days ago.

Delegates from 151 countries arrived to a row about accommodation and a threat from American women to sit at their five-star hotel. Since the start of Forum 85, more than 8,000 official and unofficial representatives from all over the world have been arriving in Nairobi. Most delegates discovered they had nowhere to stay.

Unofficial delegates from

countries including Japan and the US were forced to book expensive hotel accommodation at first before being issued with visas by the Kenyan government. US delegates paid \$800 each for a guaranteed room in a five-star hotel for the three weeks of the forum and the UN conference. But the Kenyan government changed its mind in spite of having confirmed the rooms in writing.

As the number of official delegates swelled, the hotels were ordered to take only official delegates, for the UN conference. Unofficial delegates — many of them paying their own way with great difficulty — arrived in Nairobi to find themselves waiting at the hotel accommodation they had paid for.

The result was what US delegates, Ms Mary Hagley, called "genuine financial hardship" for some women. Although as one American pointed out "it is the rich that are suffering" from the row. The Americans were last week threatening to sit in at the International and the Hilton if the two hotels carry out their threat to evict them. But the chaos did not stop there. In the last weeks before the opening of Forum 85, some Kenyan organisers moved offices six times and an agenda was only produced two days before the start.

But the government did get a grip in some areas. It banned demonstrations and marches, and embassies were warned delegates that the streets of Nairobi could be dangerous. Extra armed

police have been drafted in and beggars driven out of the city's hotel area. As to the official conference opening today, Baroness Young will be leading the British delegation of thirteen, which includes the International Collective of Prostitutes, and the Women's Centre and five men. Baroness Young will be presenting a paper on women in Britain.

The delegates face a heavy agenda during the ten-day conference, including 1,000 workshops, a perpetual film show and street theatre. The agenda is dominated by the US, which has put forward more than a third of the workshops and delegates. US contributions include women laughing in living colour, dramatic readings of the

celebration of mid-life, menopause and sexism in religion. The two conferences are officially separate, and governments are not committed to take any notice of the views expressed at Forum 85. But they do overlap by a week to give forum delegates a chance to make their grassroots views known.

The UN conference is expected to steer away from controversy, under pressure from the Americans. Ronald Reagan's daughter, Maureen Reagan, who is leading the 37-strong US delegates' team, has said: "If we debate an issue that is being debated in the UN or in disarmament conferences, we have robbed women."

But there is no chance of avoiding issues like peace or apartheid in the non-govern-

ment forum where coordination, Ms Tulin Akin, has said: "Of course politics is an issue with women. You can't discuss peace, health or education without politics coming in to it."

Behind the scenes manoeuvres to keep disarmament, apartheid and Palestine off the agenda have been resisted by the Kenyans. Doctor Eddah Gachukia, chairwoman of the forum, shrugged off attempts to limit discussion. She said: "We are not familiar with any pressure on the forum. Non-government organisations are not known for evading issues."

But she added: "We do not have or allow any confrontation. We are here to discuss and solve problems."

The official line from

Doctor Gachukia is that there will not be any rows because all the women agree on the path forward. However, there are clear conflicts between the West and African women over what they mean by women's pursuit of equality with men.

Doctor Gachukia said: "We don't believe in liberation movement. We don't desire women to be equal to men. Women are created different. There was a misguided trend where women were removing their bras so that they could be like men. This is the cheap side that created a negative image especially to men. We want to be women and stay that way."

She was concerned that not enough African women had suggested workshops and the

Kenyan President, Daniel Arap Moi has called on the forum not to concentrate on the problems of well-off Western women. He has encouraged two thousand rural Kenyan women to attend the forum under the patronage of a male Minister.

But, in spite of the chaos, women in Nairobi are enthusiastic about their opportunity to meet women from all over the world, swap problems and learn from one another.

The Women's Decade which has been called the Invisible Decade may not have produced startling changes in a woman's lot. But at the grassroots it may have started a habit of women talking directly to women which in future could be difficult to break.



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Vanity Fair

A COUPLE of weeks ago, Mrs X turned up at Urbleton's Riddlesex Hospital with cancer, and there arose the question of how to treat her, which method, this drug, that drug, which therapy and such like.

The trouble was that a tissue test was needed to work out the treatment, so the Oncologist asked the Surgeon to perform the 35-minute operation to provide the tissue so that he could get on with things.

Surgeon would have liked to help but he couldn't. He didn't have an Operating List, and you can't operate if you haven't been given a List. There'd be nowhere for you to do it. And Urbleton Health Authority being very hard up at present, there's only one gynaecological List at our hospital.

Meanwhile, Mrs X lay there asking and wondering whether she might live or die and the Doctor had to tell her that they could tell her, next week, then they might be able to help, if there was still time.

So Mrs X spent a harrowing week in hospital waiting, and the Doctor spent a depressing week thinking of invasive cancer of the cervix and ovaries and how it's on the increase and how Urbleton Health Authority's chosen solution to this problem has been to halve the number of available beds.

This was A Paradox, thought the Doctor, as he wandered through the newly emptied and desolate wards. The Paradox is a feature of modern hospital life and springs from a Dilemma, which it also resolves. As with the doctors and nurses' pay rise. The overall increase in the NHS budget being only two per cent, there isn't enough money to pay the doctors six per cent and the nurses nine per cent (average), which is a Dilemma. The answer is to fire some doctors and nurses, using the money

that would have paid them for the rise which some of them would be there to get. Doctor called this the Paradox.

There's another slight dilemma over the Griffiths Initiative, that plan to improve management of the NHS by employing more efficient managers from flourishing firms such as Biscuitola Ltd, the famous chain of megastores. But Biscuitola can't spare its good managers. Without them it would just go down the inside can, as NHS has done. NHS is still having to manage with its own internal administrators.

So it's turned its little administrators into big administrators who, although they're from the inside can, at least pretend they're not by refusing to take any technical inside advice from doctors or surgeons.

This facilitates the decision-making process so that the Hospital Standing Sub-Committee, their minds a tabula rasa, have managed to whip up a plan to save £4,354 per operating session by cutting it short, at 4 pm, lights off, "Wake her up Bill," and off home for a bit of Wimbledon.

And if they cut every surgeon's list to once fortnightly instead of weekly, they'll be saving £3,354 for each half-day session cut, and should another Mrs X come along she'd have to wait two weeks. But she could always pay if she felt desperate, buy a whole afternoon session and even get a couple of poor, sick friends in for nothing.

It could be a variation on Robin Hood, forcing the rich to redistribute a little of their own wealth, or even getting the not-so-poor, to club together and help a destitute relative. Encouraged in this way by Our Government and Death the Leveller, a new spirit of Socialism could be created in our country, born of Capitalism. It's not a push towards the private sector, honestly it's just another Paradox.

Michele Hanson

Britain must not evade the need for sanctions

After two years of desuetude the Contact Group of five western nations set up to help bring independence to Namibia meets in London tomorrow at the level of senior foreign ministry officials. The group consists of America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany and has been trying for the best part of a decade to persuade South Africa to relinquish its hold on the former German colony of South West Africa which it has now occupied for 70 years, 19 of them in defiance of the UN. The five have little enough to be proud of and over the past few years have left the running to Washington with its policy of "constructive engagement" in southern Africa. That policy now lies in ruins after a series of South African actions, including a new home-rule regime for Namibia, an armed raid on Botswana and a failed attempt to sabotage an American oil installation in Angola. It was probably seen off altogether by the thundering vote for sanctions against apartheid in the US Senate last week by a majority of 80 to 12, although President Reagan's Republicans hold only 53 seats out of 100. In proportional terms the Senate far outdid the pro-sanctions majority in the House of Representatives, which was 43 in favour last month of a somewhat tougher set of measures.

Mr Reagan could still veto sanctions once the two houses have reconciled their substantially similar bills, but with so many Republicans in favour the administration has little room for manoeuvre. Yet, as we reported last week, Britain all too readily isolated itself at a meeting in London of Commonwealth high commissioners who favoured sanctions over Namibia, apparently to appease an American government which could soon be forced to impose them. There can now be no doubt that the sanctions bandwagon is, for better or worse, rolling in the greater part of the West as well as the Third World. France, with its huge interests in black Africa, threatens sanctions in 18 months. Canada is taking a harder line, as are the Scandinavians.

After recent snubs by Pretoria the Dutch and the Irish may follow suit and several other members of the European Community would sympathise with a European move towards increasing pressure on South Africa. The majority in favour of sanctions in the UN General Assembly continues to grow. The Organisation of African Unity is also in favour, even though several of its members are deeply involved in trade with South Africa. The Communist bloc long since turned its back on South Africa although the Russians do find it expedient to cooperate quietly in such areas as the gold and diamond cartels in a world full of weasels.

There is no precedent in international law for sanctions aimed at a domestic political system like apartheid, but there is for using this admittedly flawed and doubled-edged weapon against colonialism. Namibia is thus the better ground for internationally concerted sanctions; either way such effect as they might have will be the same. The Contact Group will have to consider them this week, as will the Commonwealth summit in October and the UN Security Council shortly afterwards. The time has come for the British Government to reflect on the potential consequences of being virtually isolated on this question. Whole bales of straw are in the wind but government sources, starting with the Prime Minister, dismiss sanctions out of hand. The arguments for and against have been considered here recently and need not be repeated; the rumble of the accelerating bandwagon is in any case close to drowning them. Suffice to say that their chief importance is psychological both for the imposer and for the target. Recent events prove conclusively that Pretoria reacts to outside pressure, not only with defiance but also with increasingly desperate attempts to outbid internal anger with hand-me-down reform. Sanctions are one of several media for the transmission of disapproval, and need not be presented as the answer to apartheid: the medium is the message. Does London really intend to stand alone with its UN veto to block sanctions? We see no advantage in volunteering for pariah status.

Kinnock's coded courage

Mr Neil Kinnock claims to have precious little time for the James Harold Wilson school of political leadership by obfuscation. Not for him the weasel words in public followed by the unambiguously bold private interpretation from the briefers and the sources close to the Leader. Mr Kinnock, we are told, has more time for the laconic bluntness of the Attlee years or even, whisper who dares, the crusading, if oftentimes misplaced, courage of the Gaitheiser era. And yet, following the smiling double act at the Durham miners' gala by Messrs Kinnock and Scargill, the Sunday papers were hard put to it to come to any consistent conclusions about the object of the exercise, far less its likely impact.

According to the Sunday Telegraph, Mr Kinnock had — without, of course, naming names — delivered "a sharp, unmistakable rebuff to Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, for his tactics and comments." Well, not all that unmistakable. To the Sunday Times, the same Mr Kinnock had, "without mentioning Nottinghamshire by name" warned of the serious dangers miners faced if they decided to end up outside the main organised body in an industry ruled by a powerful and arbitrary management. Labour's leader lectured the Nottinghamshire rebels in terms which, according to Mr Roy Lynk, demonstrated that Mr Kinnock is "utterly and completely bound to Scargill."

It took considerable courage for Mr Kinnock to enter the Durham miners' den at all. But all that was clear at the end of the day was the defiant mood struck by Mr Scargill. Clear, consistent and utterly uncompromising. Mr Scargill's message was a bitter attack upon those (in Nottinghamshire, not the National Coal Board headquarters) who, he insisted, deliberately sought to "divide and destroy" the union. As for the controversial rule changes which remove the federal autonomy of the areas, enable the national executive to call local strikes without the support of those involved, which establish a new system of disciplinary tribunals and which make Mr Scargill president-for-life, the word was that these were essential to achieve maximum unity within the NUM in the fight to save the coal industry. The fact that the rule changes have instead formalised the split did not register in Durham.

In spite of the coded appeals and the coded criticisms from Mr Kinnock, Mr Scargill is not holding out the hand of compromise and comradeship to the Nottinghamshire rebels. He is not conceding that they just might have some cause for concern. Instead Mr Scargill blusters at them to get back into the union before they are destroyed. He is staking out his ground for the final referendum battle which the courts have said must take place before any breakaway is legally recognised. Mr Kinnock is in a delicate position, constitutionally, politically and morally. But if Mr Scargill refuses to compromise, Labour's leader must eventually say where he stands — clearly and unequivocally. That is what leadership is about.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ubiquitous bombs

Sir, — A depressing few days for world peace last week: first our boat is blown up before it can sail to head a protest against French nuclear testing at Mururoa; then BBC Newsnight exposes what many of us have long suspected, but also within each other's reach, that Israel has nuclear weapons.

The two issues are not unconnected. A proliferation analyst, Leonard Spector in a recent Carnegie Foundation study stated that Israeli nuclear physicists might have helped France to develop its atomic weapons, and have been observers at its first nuclear test in the Sahara in 1960. In Weissman's book *The Islamic Bomb* it was claimed that France provided Israel with data from that test, which at that time would have been essential to Israel's development of nuclear weapons.

Any country not privy to such secrets will almost certainly need to test its first nuclear bomb. It is vital therefore that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) be signed post haste.

A first step would be for the British Government to respond to the demand of a recent all-party day motion, and declare a moratorium on its own testing. At the same time it should urge America to match the Soviet offer to begin a halt to testing on the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima Day, August 6. The stage would then be set to negotiate the CTBT.

This would not only be the beginning of a global nuclear freeze, but is also the minimum demand of the overwhelming majority of the non-nuclear signatories of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). If carried out it would thus immeasurably strengthen what is still the world's only multilateral agreement to halt the spread of nuclear arms. — Yours faithfully,

Colin Hines,
Greenpeace,
London N1.

Ill-judged

Sir, — Tony Jennings, (Letters, July 11) claims "important errors" in my account of the international lawyers' inquiry on the lethal use of firearms by the security forces in Northern Ireland. I have to concede some degree of oversimplification through shortage of space — but "error" is too strong.

My point about section 3 of the Criminal Law Act was that judicial interpretation has made it easier than at common law to justify homicide in carrying out an arrest or in self-defence. Of course, the statute overrides the common law, but section 3 was meant to consolidate the law, not weaken it.

Nor did I say that the Steven Waldorf case showed that it is easier to establish self-defence in England than in Northern Ireland; rather that in Northern Ireland the police who shot Waldorf would not have been prosecuted at all. The Waldorf case provides another instance, which I did not mention — of the second-class status of Northern Ireland victims of trigger-happy policemen: Waldorf's assailants were prosecuted by the Attorney-General in person.

That acknowledgment of serious concern has not been given to any of the 200 or more people killed by the security forces in Northern Ireland. — Yours faithfully,

Geoffrey Bindman,
1 Euston Road,
London NW1.



TERMS OF REFERENCE

Geoffrey Taylor

THE PROSPECT arises, though distantly at present, of a Buddhist monastery close at hand. It would add to the general unexpectedness of life in these parts. Superficially, a Buddhist monastery would be more likely in the Himalayas than the Pennines, but all the land round here was once owned either by Fountains Abbey to the east or Furness Priory to the west. In the long march of history monks are not strangers to the landscape, though the Cistercian

Selfish sense of electoral proportion

Sir, — It is perhaps churlish to remind Tom Ellis (Letters, July 10) that the Alliance was not a party but rather an arrangement of electoral convenience, forged to disguise the many differences that exist not only between the two parties concerned, but also within each.

These differences span the political spectrum from defence to health service charges; from the proposed abolition of the House of Lords to the tricky little problem of how the Alliance will divide up the seats to be fought at the next election. How fitting, therefore, that the SDP spends a disproportionate amount of time discussing proportional representation — Brecon and Radnor notwithstanding — as it would appear that this is the only topic on which there is a reasonable concord within the pact.

However, this itself may be an illusion. Although both David and their respective floes would naturally be in unison on the issue of PR for elections, it seems that the principle of proportional representation cannot be extended for the SDP itself when it comes to the division of the seats.

Were it to be so, presumably Dr Owen would not be so insistent that his much smaller proportion of the Alliance, both inside and out,

side Parliament, should fight on a party basis with their directorial allies. Perhaps its commitment to the principles of PR only applies when an obvious political advantage can be seen. — Yours sincerely,
Kean Pearson,
1 Greenham Drive,
Seaview, Isle of Wight.

Sir, — I would agree with D. Thomas (Letters, July 11) that a flurry of polls concerned only with which party leads does not serve an electoral purpose. However, having canvassed at various times throughout the Brecon and Radnor campaign, I found little change in the interested but guarded responses of most people.

The many meetings at which policies were spelled out were exceedingly well attended, and 150 Labour MPs were reported to have visited the constituency. Did they discuss nothing but opinion polls?

Of course, tactical voting does exist in our system but I feel reports of "hordes of committed Tories switching to the Alliance" purely as a tactical move are exaggerated. Certainly the lead given to Labour on polling day in the poll was so large it is difficult to think of anyone imagining a switch to the Alliance would make any difference to the result. We should remember that

for some years psephologists have been telling us of the large increase in uncommitted voters. Many who voted for Richard Lacey this time no doubt voted Tory in 1983 because they wanted Maggie to have a second term — not because they were hard and fast Tories — and now think of the Alliance policies and presentation more positively than some people admit. — Yours faithfully,
Donald Creek,
Bafoddy Lane, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd.

Sir, — Robert Worcester's response (Letters, July 11) to my challenge has nothing to say about Mori's performance since June 1983, since when Mori has consistently placed the Alliance about four points behind the more accurate Gallup and Marplan predictions.

One key Mori fault lies with its first question to members of the public. It asks which party they would vote for if there were a general election tomorrow. More accurate organisations begin by asking questions about the standing of the party leaders, which has the effect of reminding people that the Alliance (which receives much less media coverage than Conservative and Labour), in election circumstances, people are naturally more aware of the Alliance's presence.

Fishing for compensation between the tides

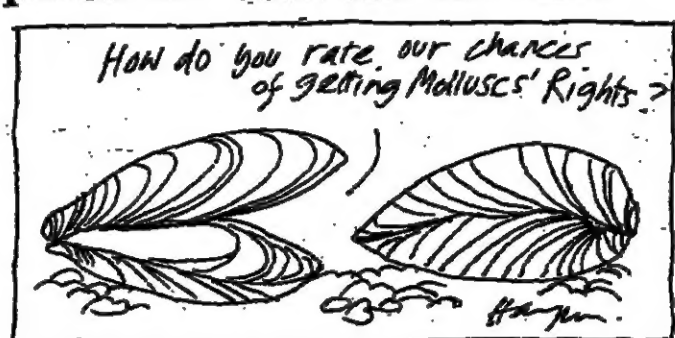
Sir, — As someone who has had some little experience of conserving a proportion of the 600 existing intertidal Sites of Special Scientific Interest, mentioned by Tony Fincham (Letters, July 11), I am surprised that he did not draw attention to two problems which truly confront intertidal and truly marine conservation alike.

The conservation of a marine site, whether above or below sea level, requires far more than just the attachment of a statutory label. Management of some sort, whether direct or indirect, is essential and this need lies behind all conservation activity provided for nature conservation since 1949.

One of the purposes of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, for instance, is to enable the Nature Conservancy to secure the conservation of land for the benefit of the public, and to prohibit those which it chooses to consider harmful.

Whether an appropriate answer to the relatively static problem of conservation on land has yet been found is still debatable; in the much more mobile environment of the sea, the conservation problems are much more intractable and further from solution.

Here there are no easily recoverable opponents, such as the firms who unwise fumigate bat-roosts, or the



forestry companies who seek to plant conifers; instead the marine conservationist must counter potential damage from industrial complexes, some perhaps outside his organisation's jurisdiction, and the ocean currents which insidiously import the wastes of the world.

Before any area can justly claim the title of nature reserve, it must be effectively managed to guard its interest against all potential threats. At present this has not yet been achieved for marine sites and perhaps before the title of Marine Nature Reserve is first bestowed, some statement may be published explaining how the "strict safeguards" demanded by NCC's policy statement (Nature Conservation in Great Britain) for all their reserves are to be achieved.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act differs from its predecessor not only in making marine nature reserves possible, but also in establishing the principle that compensation should be paid to at least some landowners and occupiers for profits foregone in the interests of conservation.

However, although the Act empowered NCC to introduce bylaws which could adversely affect the profits of fishermen through prohibiting them from fishing within marine nature reserves, the need to compensate them seems to have been overlooked. If this is indeed the case, surely social justice demands that such compensation be paid to fisherman and farmer alike and indeed to all others. — Yours faithfully,
(Dr) George P. Black,
107 Andover Road,
Newbury, Berkshire.

Welfare state watchdog with a bone to pick

Sir, — Contrary to David Hencke's report ("Watchdog to warn against xing Serps", July 11), the Social Security Advisory Committee has not yet reached conclusions about the Government's proposal for social security reform, and will not do so for some weeks. It is simply too early to say whether it will make the kind of categorical

statements he does about our supposed views.

In SSAC's third report earlier this year we set out our comments we made in 1984 to the social security review. Many of the Government's proposals are similar to our own recommendations, and clearly we are likely to support them. On pensions, we shall need

to consider carefully and on their own merits the new arrangements suggested. I do not know, and neither does Mr Hencke, what advice we shall eventually give. — Yours sincerely,
P.M. Barclay,
Social Security Advisory Committee,
London WC2.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHEWORTH ROMAN VILLA: The truth of English history is a luxury here, possible in the Cotswolds. My west-facing window looks up to one range of the villa and the semi-circular wall of the Water Shrine with its green pool. The first sun streams in the middle of the day to visit the site but as the sun moves to the west and silence falls, quite another lot of creatures takes over. A pair of spotted flycatchers

forage for themselves on the ferns and a cock pheasant, the dominant male here, struts along the top of a low wall, picking grass seeds off their stems while keeping an eye out for young pretenders. Many people come in the middle of the day to visit the site but as the sun moves to the west and silence falls, quite another lot of creatures takes over. A pair of spotted flycatchers

forage for themselves on the ferns and a cock pheasant, the dominant male here, struts along the top of a low wall, picking grass seeds off their stems while keeping an eye out for young pretenders. Many people come in the middle of the day to visit the site but as the sun moves to the west and silence falls, quite another lot of creatures takes over. A pair of spotted flycatchers

hence Marplan and Gallup's greater accuracy. In fact the post-general election Alliance vote, as measured through district elections, county council elections and parliamentary by-elections, is significantly ahead even of Marplan and Gallup.

We Social Democrats stopped wallowing in Crosby and Hibbard years ago. Inaccurate pollsters should do the same. — Yours sincerely,
Andrew Tremblay,
7 Springfield Road,
Redhill, Nottingham.

Sir, — Just what does the Labour Party want of Maxwell's Mirror? A Mori poll published on polling day showing the Labour candidate losing by 18 points? Answers please to Mr Maxwell who must be a little hurt at suggestions that his efforts contributed to the defeat of the Labour candidate at Brecon and Radnor.

Perhaps, at last, there is now an all-party consensus to ban the publication of opinion polls during the final fortnight of an election campaign. — Yours sincerely,
Lee Farris,
Liberal Headquarters,
Yeovil, Somerset.

Sir, — Martin Linton's otherwise fair comments (Guardian, July 10) on our first countrywide election poll on voting intentions repeats the fallacy that tele-

phone polling overestimates the Alliance vote.

True, at the last election our poll overestimated the Alliance vote by 3 per cent; but three other final polls conducted by Mori, Marplan and NOP, each overestimated the Conservative vote by 3 per cent. Yet nobody says personal interviewing favours the Conservatives! It is also interesting that Mori's recent Brecon poll wrongly tipped Labour as the winner: its telephone poll, conducted simultaneously, gave the Alliance 41 per cent, Labour 36 per cent, and the Conservatives 21 per cent. Hence, on this occasion, its telephone poll produced the right answers; its personal poll the wrong answers.

I am merely pointing out that both personal interview and telephone polls can be fallible. There is no evidence whatsoever that telephone polls properly carried out show a consistent bias in any direction.

They are, in my view, for statistical sampling reasons superior to personal polls. This may be arguable: the criticism for consistent bias towards the Alliance is totally invalid. — Yours faithfully,
Jalet Cummings,
AGB Cable and Viewdata Ltd.,
London EC4.

Price of Pol Pot terror

Sir, — Nicholas Cummings' report (Guardian, July 9) is an eye-opener.

Vietnam seems to be keen to settle the issue of the American servicemen missing since the Vietnam war. The United States has come out openly in support of the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. China has already taken issue with the Soviet Union about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and President Reagan intends to raise the issue with Gorbachev at the forthcoming summit.

As reported in your dispatch "Mr Thatch, as in the past, called for the removal of Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot as a condition for withdrawal from Kampuchea, and suggested a political accommodation could be negotiated between the resistance Coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Heng Samrin regime."

No one can deny the atrocities committed during Pol Pot's reign of terror (1975-78). To improve its image Khmer Rouge replaced Pol Pot with Khieu Samphan, and announced that it was "group's economic policy will be based on free capitalism." However, if Khmer Rouge leaders want to improve their image, they will have to make proper amends.

Jimmy Carter had described Khmer Rouge as "the world's worst violators of human rights." As such the UN Commission for Human Rights should investigate the alleged Khmer Rouge massacres after the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, and all those found guilty, including those who have shifted their support to the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, or have emigrated — should be brought to book, like the Nazis after the second world war. And they should be excluded

from participating in the free elections.

It will be in the interest of the Khmer Rouge itself to remove this stigma, otherwise history will not forgive them. Coming Khmer generations may burn Rouge emblems annually like Guy Fawkes in Britain or Ravana in India. — Yours faithfully,
K. L. Bindra,
15 Elmstead Avenue,
Wembley, Middlesex.

Sir, — Your Washington correspondent attempts (July 9) to draw a parallel between US policy towards Kampuchea and Nicaragua. Surely this is wrong.

In Nicaragua the US government is supporting rebels against the legitimate government; in Kampuchea, albeit with reservations, it is supporting the legitimate government against invaders. Liberal US Congressmen have no difficulty in making the distinction and properly oppose aid to the Contras but support it to the Kampuchean government.

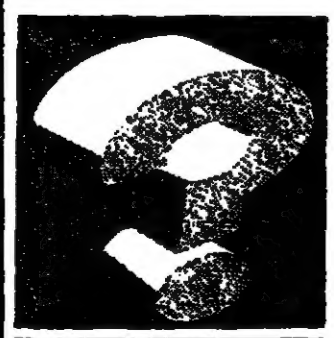
The best and only true parallel with Kampuchea is Namibia. In both countries the United Nations recognises a legitimate government, opposes occupation by illegal forces, and proposes a solution by UN-supervised elections.

There has been much abuse in recent years — ill-founded in large part — of the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea; but at least since 1979 they have been prepared to rest their future on a UN-supervised election, whereas the government of Vietnam and its puppet Heng Samrin and his puppet P-5s seek a solution but also actively make war against any Kampuchean who do. — Yours sincerely,
Arthur Clegg,
Margalen's Close,
Ripon,
N. Yorkshire.

A right turn!

Sir, — Would bus drivers kindly pass on the message that cyclists can't fly (Letters, July 9) to taxi-drivers, teenagers driving delivery vans, motorists jumping the lights, and anyone who may catch sight of cyclists with their right arms extended. It's their only means of indicating determination to turn right. — Yours faithfully,
E. Knott,
Sale, Cheshire.

When the saffron robe seeks a place in an abbey wardrobe



TERMS OF REFERENCE

Geoffrey Taylor

THE PROSPECT arises, though distantly at present, of a Buddhist monastery close at hand. It would add to the general unexpectedness of life in these parts. Superficially, a Buddhist monastery would be more likely in the Himalayas than the Pennines, but all the land round here was once owned either by Fountains Abbey to the east or Furness Priory to the west. In the long march of history monks are not strangers to the landscape, though the Cistercian

habit has been more familiar than the saffron robe.

It all came about, if it does come about, because a monk and his companion called one day on their walk from Cliphurst in the Cotswolds to a particularly bleak part of Northumberland where the monk, English but trained in Thailand, was about to join a new monastery. The cultivation was needed because a monk does not handle money or make anything resembling practical arrangements. They stayed the night, arose very early for their meditations and their only meal of the day, and when they left that seemed to be the end of the matter.

That was two or three years ago. But Buddhist monasteries are on the increase because the local groups of lay Buddhists which support them are on the increase too. It is the local groups, not the monks, which decide where to set up in business, and this has come to seem likely place.

The colony from which this would be the latest cellular division began in London, where the monks used to walk with their arms bowed daily round Hampstead Heath. This was not as unwelcome an enterprise as it may sound. A man whom they used to meet on their rounds and who was anxious to preserve his Sussex wood-

land, decided to give it to them.

If they set up here, things will be slightly different because when property comes on the market, people usually like to have the money hands. Nevertheless it happens that at the moment a house is up for sale. It is not bohemian or even Angkor Wat but it would serve for meditation.

I don't know whether there is any difference between meditation and prayer, although prayer, if only one knows how to do it, would seem an extremely important activity. It counteracts the evil which otherwise looms so large in human affairs. Some of the nature stalking the world may be off-set and eventually reduced by prayer, to say nothing of the common-place evils which being universal, presumably do more damage but cannot so readily be chronicle by Amnesty International.

Without being too fanciful one can see the worldwide Live Aid performance as an analogue of prayer or meditation in the sense that one-and-a-half billion people were concentrating their minds on the eradication of an evil. It must have been the largest simultaneous effort in that direction ever to impinge on the cosmos. Perhaps the Buddhist in his quietude is achieving, by rigour and con-

centration, precisely the same thing.

One can see practical difficulties if the vocation becomes universal. Doubtless, as Christian theologians insist, all have the money and the inscrutable East. In the elementary matter of deciding where breakfast is to come from, the inscrutable East may just possibly have something to learn from us. But let us not be dogmatic. A further report will be offered if and when the establishment takes place, and the dissolution of Fountains is by the most devious routes, undone.

LEAVING through Country Life, the All-Purpose Commission of Inquiry — whose creation I reported last month — believes it has found the ideal headquarters. There is almost enough accommodation for the full-time staff, and the 3,200 acres adjoining should provide for that relaxation and creative spare-time activity which is essential if people are to give of their best.

Situated on the Shropshire border, the premises are near enough to Wales to emphasise the countryside character of the commission's work. The inspector is anxious to be seen not as a distant metropolitan personage, but as one to whom all sorts and conditions of men may have ready access.

It was a loss-up between buying a place of its own and hiring the Snape Maltings, as Sir Frank Layfield did for his Sizewell inquiry. If the commission can get the Shropshire estate for around £1 million or so, that will probably prove a better investment for the taxpayer than paying rent indefinitely.

On this question of duration the commission was disturbed to read a speech by the Transport Secretary, Nicholas Ridley, in which he appeared to be suggesting that public inquiries take too long. "There have been recent examples," he said at a meeting in the Reform Club, "of inquiries which have added years to the decision process. This is unacceptable and we are actively looking at ways of cutting inquiry delays to a minimum."

The commission is not sure which particular inquiry Mr Ridley has in mind. Though possibly he meant the Aire Valley motorway. It wishes, however, to register the strongest possible protest against the innuendo that an inquiry, if thorough, can possibly take too long.

Sir Frank Layfield at Snape was, in the inspector's view, skimping matters somewhat by winding up after two years. It is true he had only one subject on his agenda, but it would be un-

fortunate if the idea got abroad that these weighty matters can be decided with indecent haste. Sir Frank has not yet produced his report. Let us hope that when he does, it is an interim report only, and that no rash and ultimate decisions of a far-reaching kind are entered into on the specious grounds advanced by Mr Ridley.

Mr Ridley was talking, of course, only about planning inquiries. There are many other sorts of public inquiry, a detailed list of which is being prepared by the commission for public discussion. He complains that in the planning field "it takes a little more than 12 years on average, from conception to birth, to build a new road. Some schemes have been delayed for 15 or more years. Airports policy has remained unsteady for more than 30 years."

The and that of his 17 assessors is to view this as a regrettable outburst of hysteria on Mr Ridley's part. They have promised, however, to take early evidence when the commission begins to sit, on whether there is any substance in Mr Ridley's complaint. "Early" in this context means when circumstances permit.

Ang Pakayagang MALAYA PHILIPPINES CITY EDITION Daily Express PEOPLES JOURNAL

Robert Whyment reports on the deadly pressures that forced the Philippine press into guerrilla journalism Underpaid, undermined and under fire

hope of a peaceful transfer of power from the Marcos family. It is spoken of as a watershed for the freedom of the press. People poured out to the streets to demonstrate against the killing, and the outrage also found expression in a state of new, more radical publications. A lone voice that had provided the only complete and unbiased coverage of the Aquino shooting and funeral, Radio Veritas (a small station supported by the Catholic Church) was complemented by a weekly publication, Veritas, which continues to publish articles critical of the government. This followed the lead of Mr. And Ms, a weekly colour magazine that branched out with a special edition about Aquino's death and has published a "black and white" extra covering controversial subjects each week. Others took heart from this success. Malaya, an opposition weekly selling barely 2,000 copies before August 21, expanded first to publishing twice a week, then daily, and now sells 50,000 copies. A recent edition headlined the opinion of Jose Maria Sison, the imprisoned Communist Party leader, that the United States was ready to back a coup against Marcos. Business Day, the only credible newspaper to survive through martial law, added objective political coverage to its economic news (and 20,000 top drawer readers) after August 21. In spite of the flowering of radical alternatives, the establishment press — meaning newspapers, licensed by Marcos to publish under martial law — has twice their circulation, though well down on what they had before August 21. But whereas they used to print government propaganda, and not much else, they now deal with some contentious issues, handled with a degree less caution. "The boundaries of freedom were broadened by the emergence of the new radical journalism, which pulled the establishment press along in its wake," says Sheila Coronel. In April, 1984, an American committee to protect journalists reported, after a mission to the Philippines, that the press was freer than at any time since martial law was imposed but that journalists "operated in a kind of grey area bounded by the government's repressive powers and by their own habits of self-censorship acquired during almost a decade of martial law." The flowering of alternative publications, and the freer mood in the mainstream press, had less to do with freedom than brinkmanship — a few courageous journalists challenging past taboos and testing the limits of the system. How far they can go remains unclear. It is a question many people in the media ask themselves each day when they handle issues like corruption in high places, abusive and sometimes brutal behaviour by the military towards civilians, and President Marcos's ploys to stay in power. Martial law is gone, but harsh penalties for "subversives" are still a hazard. We Forum, the one opposition newspaper to emerge in the martial law period was closed down in 1982 when its editor and nine colleagues were charged with a conspiracy to overthrow the government. The charges were only thrown out by the Supreme Court six months ago. Then there are daily directives from the government Office of Media Affairs to the "crony press" — the critics' collective term for the still malleable Daily Express, But Today and Times Journal, all owned by Marcos Associates. Vague libel laws also are frequently used to worry and

intimidate journalists. But the most insidious form of censorship is the fear of losing one's job. And then there are the gunmen. The upsurge in killings has coincided with the weakening of the Philippines media "after August 21." The greatest danger is in the "province," that great outback beyond Manila where law and order is crumbling, where the military is fighting a growing insurgency, where corruption cries out to be exposed and where many of the 241 newspapers and 305 radio stations operate. One of the broadcasters killed this year, by unidentified assailants, Nabe Velez, was watching his 19-year-old daughter compete in a beauty contest when a gunman shot and killed him at pointblank range. Velez, 47, was a commentator for a radio station in Cebu, in the central Philippines, known to colleagues as the "Iron Man" for his hard-hitting attacks on graft and corruption. He was the second radio commentator from that station to be killed in less than six months. "They don't file libel suits any more. They shoot us," one journalist at Business Day jokes. The problem is, that they do both.

Media File

ONLY a very tiny proportion of the UK population is worried about advertising. Or so says the Advertising Association. It may be right. But it does strike me that the grounds cited to support the claim are a touch tenuous, considering the huge array of public attitudes which lists a dozen activities, from "Bringing up children" to "The Government", and asks the question: "In your opinion, which of the things in the list most need immediate attention and change?" The response, at four-yearly intervals since 1972, has always put the Government at the top, closely followed (except in 1976) by the trade unions, with education third, politicians fourth, and the rest way behind. But apart from the fact that advertising moved up from bottom in 1980 to eighth in 1984, surely the only permissible inference is not that people aren't "worried" but only that they are less worried about this area than some of the others? The table is re-printed in the AA's new Advertising Statistics Yearbook 1985, a generally admirable publication, though not without other such niggling flaws. Chapter 13, for instance, is a single-page list headed "Media births, deaths, and marriages in 1984" — which would indeed be a very useful source of reference as the years go by. But the "Births" list turns out just to be the titles added to the media list of the year, which counts up everyone's advertising content. So we find such titles as Tatler and World of Interiors "born" in January, 1984, and no mention of Working Woman.

One to go through eye of the needle

IN THE main conference hall of the Metropole Hotel, the managing director of W. H. Smith Cable was extolling the merits of his company's new channel, Lifestyle, created specially for the daytime audience, slanted towards women, entertaining, informative, creating special contact with its viewers through the special Lifestyle service, commencing a new three-way relationship between audience, programme-team, and sponsors, and coming by satellite to cable operators in the last quarter of this year. Meanwhile, outside the conference hall, the founders of The Lifestyle Channel were announcing that their daytime channel — featuring fashion and phone-ins, self-improvement and soap operas, with exclusive Lifestyle Club offers to ensure closer contact between viewers, channel, and sponsors — will be beaming down from IntelSat V from September 5, and that four out of five cable operators who will be in business by then have already opted to take it. There is no connection between them except the name. Francis Baron of W.H.S. has partners including Yorkshire Television and TVS's Blackwood subsidiary, Patricia Williams and Sue Francis, former editor and deputy editor of Broadcast magazine, have BT and American connections. They are launched on a needle race. All the short experience of British cable points to there being only one winner. Even before the supposed new medium of abundance was switched on, little more than a year ago, the two rival sports channels and three aspiring rock channels had been merged into one of each, Screen Sport and Music Box. That left the big prize, for the premium-priced feature film service generally reckoned — and now proved by experience — to be the first

reason for anyone subscribing to and watching cable television. With a lot to play for, and major corporations here willing to deal with Hollywood studios to get the box office names, and with the studios anxious to make sure they didn't get frozen out as they have in the USA, where Time-Life's Home Box Office sprang into the lead, two British channels were born: TEN and Premiere. Last month, the Americans in TEN pulled out, leaving it to Robert Mann, who is now busking as Mirrovision. Some deal with Premiere looks inevitable. Yet one clear message coming from the cable operators, including those from Robert Maxwell's Rediffusion Cablevision system, is that they need more attractions to put into the package if they are to get subscribers and keep them. The new multi-channel builds, Swindon, Aberdeen, and soon Coventry, Windsor, Croydon, and others, the capacity is matched only by the building costs — real attractions are crucial. With the Arts Channel also promised, and a clutch of other possibilities, a cable operator could soon be able to offer a far richer-looking cake. Yet already their selling experience is provoking different views about what it is a British cable family really wants. The two main divergences are over General or Specialist, and Quality or Quantity. Maurice Townsend of Greenrich Cable, singled out by Rupert Murdoch's Sky channel, first in the European stakes with ex-TV entertainment, and now adding music and children's programmes. Wrong says Townsend, stop trying to look like ITV, leave rock and kids to others, and offer wall-to-wall entertainment unabashed. Adam Singer, lately programmer at the troubled movie channel TEN, expanded his plan for film service that cuts frills like presentation, distributed by van not satellite, and so gives the operator a week's output for the price of a double-length film. He calls his the Home Video Channel. Meanwhile, it looks as though anyone fancying taking advantage of the liberalised SMATV system, and the new riches of the satellite through a backyard dish, can forget it. Richard Wolfe, whose Children's Channel is one of the best performers in cable homes so far, thinks he and the rest must go for encrypted signals next year — which means de-coders and pay-up for all.

unable to deal with the real verbal-conceptual world and it will be run by a small elite who can. Mindless arbitrary violence will be the only means of expression for many who cannot cope, and Kosinski gave as an example the recent riots at soccer games. He claims to have a neutral attitude to television. The medium is here to stay and therefore the only change can come in our use of it. He says our experience with cars gives him some hope. We have been using them for over 50 years, but it is only recently that we have accepted the exhaust pollutes our environment. How long will it take the Chances to accept continual, uncritical television watching has the same effect on them? Soon, Kosinski hopes, because in today's atomised, disjointed technological society, he said, with so little attention paid to the individual, we need more than ever to achieve an inner strength through dealing with reality, not escaping from it through television. To judge by recent lectures, Kosinski in some moods seems pessimistic about reversing the Chance trend, but a negative attitude comes hard to such a lively, energetic man, and talking to him he seemed to put his faith in living in a democracy where people have the freedom still to switch on or off

RADIO might be having problems getting sponsors on the air, but its professionals and aficionados seem to be doing rather well: their Radio Academy, barely one year old, has already held its second Radio Festival in Bristol, with backing from a raft of corporate big names as well as the broadcasting people and the city of Bristol. Delegates at the Students' Union Building of the university on Thursday and Friday will hear set pieces including the US vice president's speech to the FCC to a discussion on efficiency featuring a man from (read name) Peat Marwick Mitchell, and join smaller sessions ranging from propaganda and the external services of the world to community radio, classical music, and more. The fee is £45 including lunches and a dinner, and the organisers are keen to get non-broadcasters into the remaining places: call Maureen Winnall of the Radio Academy, 0272 272097.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS world is buzzing about the advances being made to it by the Tory Party. PR consultants have been on the receipting end of a mailshot from Conservative Central Office that is seen as touting tickets to the party conference in Blackpool, offering observers' passes at £57.50 a throw. And as optional extras, the chance to take stands among the other pedlars of books, cassettes, subscriptions, and such in the outside hall, or to subscribe themselves for a set of speeches and briefing documents. In the wake of the report of the select committee on lobbyists, it is certainly a step away from bogus use of researchers' tickets and such backdoor methods. And, it is being noted, a step towards the fully-paid-up Washington way of doing these things.

Peter Fiddick Media Editor



Director-general of the Cable Authority, with friend and, top, dogs on Brighton beach

A churn for the worse?

Rediffusion Cablevision, spell it out: "The new season starting in September will be critical." The blunt fact is that in the past year the British cable industry and its potential audiences have found out a lot more about each other — and the results are not encouraging. Selling is proving harder than the target for subscribers and what is worse, disconnections are already running higher than a healthy service with a satisfactory product should endure. "Churn" is the industry's word for it: the rate at which existing subscribers drop out, while new ones hook up to the system. Barksness acknowledges that "disconnection is a problem." Richard Wolfe, chief executive of the Children's Channel, pointed to "involuntary disconnection" — people being cut off for not paying — and George Valentine, chairman of Satellite and Cable Marketing with an interest in future systems too, summed up the problem: "How can we get an audience of 140,000 homes — and churning like they're going to turn into three millions by 1990?" John Clemens, head of the research firm AGB Cable & Viewdata, says a survey last November in the Rediffusion cable areas showed a churn

rate of 4 per cent monthly, which would imply a 25 per cent annual rate. Worse, it means that 25 per cent of the possible audience would have tried cable and stopped — making it very much harder to get them back again when the new services might make the package better value for their money. Nothing Clemens or others said implied a significant change for the better, and the operators now face the summer when people realise they are paying for a service they won't watch and only the bond of a one-year contract will stop further slippage. The uncertainty is producing tensions and recriminations. The operators — the people who own the system in particular — are keen to sell the subscriptions — tend to blame the programme providers. The channel providers are more circumspect, but accuse the operators' sales teams of hyping the product, with disappointment inevitable. There are mitigating factors. Experience thus far is almost wholly in the old cable relay areas, downmarket, technically done, vulnerable to unemployment, recession, non-payment, and "involuntary disconnection." The new systems will tend to be in more prosperous areas. But they tend to watch less television.

The Maxwell factor glows in Mirrovision

ONE swirling undercurrent of the cable business is becoming known as The Maxwell Factor. Robert Maxwell's coup in snatching up the Rediffusion Cablevision relay systems at the end of 1984 gave him instantly a very influential position for what is generally regarded as a knockdown price he acquired more of the old relay systems than anyone else at the time, to slide out of relaying BBC and ITV and to turn to pay-TV — as well as a leading technical research outfit, plans for super-hi-tech multi-channel cable at Guildford, and not least a

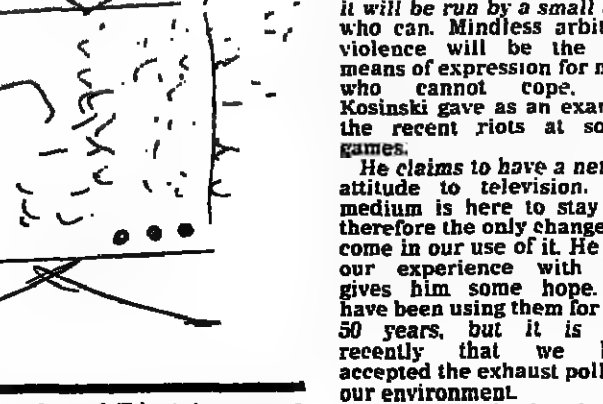
Jerry Kosinski, left, and his own vision of himself imprisoned by television



The potential damage to America's youth from television was foretold 14 years ago by Jerry Kosinski. W. J. Weatherly gets an update from the author

Chances the kids can't quite see

report on Chance's first 14 years. A prophet likes to be proved right and that is how Kosinski sees it. Instead of being out-of-date, Chance has become more relevant than ever. We are all in danger of becoming Chances and public life already shows the effects of a television existence, making people "unhuman, unmoral, unimportant," with unsane, and performer blended into a modern version of Narcissus. Or as Being There prophesied, "The call expressed it." The figure on the TV screen looked like his own reflection in a mirror. Though Chance could not read or write, he resembled the man on TV more than he differed from him. For example, their voices were alike. He sank into the screen... Kosinski has seen a whole American generation sink into television screens that way. "By 1986 the first pure TV generation graduated in the United States," he said. "Visual not verbal, grads. Soon after, we had an outburst of events like Woodstock, the disco explosion, uni-sex, non-communicative entertainment. I like to think there's a connection. "Now we've reached the stage that by the time the kids graduate, they've already had 18,000 hours of TV or the equivalent of nine years at a full-time job. In the family nest, the TV is used even more than the bed." And what did they see in those 18,000 hours? Each image was given the same importance, there was no real ranking, the professor was the same size as the clown, and this and the constant chopping from scene to scene was basically "a child's arbitrary view of existence." The viewer became "unhuman," numb not only to what took place on TV but also to the society outside. "Not a thought lifted itself from Chance's brain. Peace filled his chest. "You could see the influence of this Kosinski said, in the recent hijacking case. Far fewer people were involved than in, for example, a recent air crash, but there was little interest in the crash whereas the hijacking became a major event for weeks, partly because it was constantly on television. All the Chances in America became familiar with the images of the hijackers and this helped to make it a major national event and put enormous pressure on the White House to "smooth it out" for in the television existence of the Chances everything is "tangled and mixed and yet smoothed out." None of the unsmoothness of reality, please. A witty, lively former Pole, with cable experience as a teacher of American television adolescents, Kosinski has methodically kept notes on Chance's first 14 years, ranging from a Presbyterian church sermon using Being There as a text (Chance's view of TV was compared to the



Garden of Eden) to various psychological interpretations of Chance as dual viewer and performer, the brainwashed victim or the split personality, TV as a substitute womb, security at any price. Kosinski the teacher is more than ever disturbed by students' short attention span, the result of being accustomed for 18,000 hours to changing the channel as soon as they get bored. He thinks there may be a swing of the pendulum back to the days of a small elite and vast masses of uneducated. All the Chances are growing up in a visual world whereas the society they live in is verbal and conceptual. If they continue to give their lives to the television Garden of Eden, it means they will be

LIFE FOR Philippine Journalists under President Marcos... The removal of some martial law was lifted, has not made their life any easier... The assassination on August 21, 1983, of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, regarded by many as the only hope of a peaceful transfer of power from the Marcos family... Cable BS: The newest medium approaches a critical autumn season: Peter Fiddick reports on new promise, high hopes and tensions at the Brighton conference... ON THE ROSTRUM, the director-general of the Cable Authority rallies the ranks... A churn for the worse? Rediffusion Cablevision, spell it out: "The new season starting in September will be critical..." The Maxwell factor glows in Mirrovision... ONE swirling undercurrent of the cable business is becoming known as The Maxwell Factor... Jerry Kosinski, left, and his own vision of himself imprisoned by television... The potential damage to America's youth from television was foretold 14 years ago by Jerry Kosinski... Chances the kids can't quite see... report on Chance's first 14 years... That was the time of the first television generation...

BBC

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Assistant Director of Information (Publicity) will manage a number of the Authority's publications "LEA Contact", "Parent" and "16+" as well as dealing with exhibitions, publicity and events, design and the information Centre.

The successful candidate will need to show management skills, sound journalistic experience, and an ability to work under pressure. Knowledge of the education service is essential. Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Services Division (EC/Estate 181, Room 305, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the return of completed applications is 2 August 1985. Second advertisement.

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Apply in writing, enclosing full cv, to:
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£8,772 — £9,510 pa.

With this post, which is in the Arts and Entertainment Section, we seek to enable members of the Wandsworth ethnic minority communities to develop their practice and enjoyment of the arts and to make their contribution familiar to the community as a whole. You will be responsible for identifying the needs of the ethnic minorities in the arts fields, for offering advice and practical help and for arranging performances and exhibitions. You will fulfil these duties in the context of the section as a whole. You should have a general knowledge of the arts and their organisation, familiarity with the problems of ethnic minority groups in this field.

Applications are invited from anyone with the appropriate experience, regardless of ethnic origin. This post is funded under S 11 of the Local Government Act, (1966).

Application forms from Leisure & Amenity Services, Personnel Section, Town Hall, SW18 2PU. Tel: 01-871 6360. Please quote ref. 01/257. Closing 9th August.

This appointment is subject to the LMGC ring fence procedure and you are invited to apply only if you are employed by the GLC or London Boroughs.

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For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel Department, Three Rivers District Council, 17/23 High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts. Telephone (0523) 776611 ext. 38. Closing date for applications is 2 August 1985.

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THEATRE CENTRE LTD YOUNG PEOPLE'S THEATRE COMPANY

ADMINISTRATOR

needed to replace Patrick Boyd Maunsell who is leaving the company after seven years.

The post involves responsibility for the overall administration of Theatre Centre and the ability to work as part of an administrative team of four. Required skills include PR, Marketing, Personnel Management, and Fund Raising. An interest in one or several of the following areas would also be useful: computer technology, production management and video. A background in theatre is not essential.

Theatre Centre is a major theatre company with 3-4 working units presenting innovative theatre in schools and other venues on a national touring basis. Its policy embraces a strong commitment to feminism, the development of a multi-racial secretary and the promotion of radical social change. An equal wage structure operates (anticipated annual earnings between £3,000-£10,000).

Applicants should be energetic, well organised, observant, patient and mature. We are looking for someone who is a clear communicator, who can be both objective and totally supportive of Theatre Centre's aims and objectives, both personally and professionally.

Please send a full CV and details to Theatre Centre, Hanover School, Noel Road, Islington, London N1 8BD before August 12th.

NB Applications will not be acknowledged before this date. Interviews will be held on 22-23 August and further information will be available before those dates.

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Applicants should be energetic, well organised, observant, patient and mature. We are looking for someone who is a clear communicator, who can be both objective and totally supportive of Theatre Centre's aims and objectives, both personally and professionally.

Please send a full CV and details to Theatre Centre, Hanover School, Noel Road, Islington, London N1 8BD before August 12th.

NB Applications will not be acknowledged before this date. Interviews will be held on 22-23 August and further information will be available before those dates.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S THEATRE COMPANY

ADMINISTRATOR

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GLC

Working for London Computer Projects Manager & Deputy Projects Manager Central Computer Service South Bank Concert Halls

Experienced staff, with a keen interest in the application of sophisticated computer techniques in marketing the Arts, are sought to provide a lead in the further development of a newly commissioned advanced marketing and booking system and other key computer projects, including remote 'local box office' and services to other venues.

Responsibilities encompass all day-to-day systems management functions and the maintenance of on-going liaison with the Halls' general management and other interested parties.

Organisational, management, interpersonal and communication skills of the highest order are called for in both cases.

Computer Projects Manager
Proven senior level experience in justifying and planning computer systems is essential.
£15,450 - £17,310 Inc. Ref: CCS6875.

Deputy Projects Manager
£9,657 - £11,835 Inc. Ref: CCS6876.

Write to: CCS Staff Section, Room 693 or tel: 01-633 6089.

Application forms must be returned by 26 July 85.

To obtain your form write to the appropriate Staff Section, quoting the ref. and room number on the envelope, to: GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. (Or telephone the number given).

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Job sharing arrangements are open to all applicants.

Assistant Press Officer for Britain's No.1 Insurer Central London

Not surprisingly, as Britain's biggest insurance company, the Prudential's interests extend far beyond the world of insurance. Its activities are all about the generation and the use of wealth in the broadest sense.

It creates a wealth of stories too. So we need a number two in our busy London press office. A young journalist with an NUJ ticket, and NCTJ proficiency certificate and some experience on a provincial or other paper could be ideal.

Someone with a well-honed news sense. A nice way of creating a rapport with all the media. The ability to write acceptable press releases. A talent for turning out lively articles and features. A willing hand before, during and after press conferences.

For this we are prepared to offer an attractive salary, a subsidised mortgage and one of the most competitive packages of benefits to be found anywhere in London.

Presenting the impact of Prudential's various activities could give someone who's good enough an enviable understanding of press work in a many-sided commercial setting.

For a start please send a cv to Nicola Andrews, Personnel Department, Prudential Group, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

Prudential

We Want PR Superstars

In the heat of this summer, we will take on four young PR executives. Some will have graduated this year, some will have experience with other PR Consultancies.

They will be working on some of the most challenging microcomputer and software accounts in the country. And as well as PR, they'll probably write a few brochures, datasheets and the odd advertisement as part of their day to day work.

Text 100 is a four-year old PR Consultancy specialising in the computer and electronics industries. We don't resort to traditional PR gimmicks like flying journalist-laden Zeppelins over London as a substitute for a highly creative and technically competent PR service. We're unconventional, but one of the best in the industry. And we're looking for unconventional PR executives.

Irrespective of their backgrounds, applicants will have a number of things in common: burning ambition, a creative outlook on everyday situations and a lot of energy.

In return, they will get the opportunity to be in full control of their own projects within a short space of time and the usual - and some unusual - benefits, like a damn good salary, company skiing holiday and car.

If you want to be one of the four, contact me:

Mark Adams Text 100 Ltd
Tel: 01-741 9555

A creative challenge in a world-renowned museum

The British Museum (Natural History) is undergoing a unique period of development and this is a particularly interesting time to join in this enterprise. Current opportunities are:

Editor

You will be responsible for the Bulletin, consisting of 4 scientific series (Botany, Entomology, Geology and Zoology) and an Historical series. You will also be responsible for the Museum's fiche catalogues and 'occasional' publications. You must have at least 3 years' editorial experience in educational publishing and should preferably have a degree in Natural Sciences. A sound knowledge of production methods is desirable. Appointment as Information Officer, British Museum (Natural History), London.

Assistant Sales Manager

In a wide ranging job you will include running a busy sales and promotion office, originating and producing promotional schemes, selling publications and other material and dealing with authors, Museum staff, media and customers at all levels. In particular you will write promotional copy; prepare annual catalogues, advance lists and other publicity including mailing lists; and arrange and assist with exhibitions. You must have a basic sales and marketing aptitude, and have sound experience in publishing either in sales, or in marketing or promotion. Appointment as Assistant Information Officer, British Museum (Natural History), London.

A wide-ranging production opportunity in Britain's largest industry

Production Assistant

You will be responsible, with 3 supporting staff, for the scheduling, ordering of typographic artwork and photographs associated with exhibition displays, films and visual aids. Your work will include advising on and supervising the production of overhead projector acetates and 35mm slides using an in-house IBM facility. You must be able to manage a small team and liaise with technical specialists, designers, photographers and commercial production companies. You must also have a knowledge of typesetting and exhibition production techniques. Previous experience in an exhibition production environment, including on-site installation work would be advantageous. An interest in agriculture is desirable. Appointment as Assistant Information Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Chesham, Surrey.

SALARY: As Information Officer (£895-£11265, as Assistant Information Officer £4950-£8915). Starting salary may be above the minimum. Salaries £1365 higher in London and £545 higher in Chesham.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 9 August 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(8)634.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

SUB EDITOR - SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

CHAPMAN & HALL

THE Scientific, Technical and Medical Division of Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd need an organised and meticulous person to fill the post of Sub Editor in our Journals Department.

We are looking for a numerate graduate, probably with some experience of the sub-editing and production of scientific and academic journals, who is able to work quickly and efficiently with minimum supervision. Please apply in writing, enclosing a CV and details of current (or last) salary to David Richards, Personnel Director, Associated Book Publishers (UK) Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE.

RADIO TEES

PROGRAMME CONTROLLER

Radio Tees is looking for a new Programme Controller to take the station forward into the 90s. Radio Tees has consistently had a high penetration, and in the urban area it is still, after ten years, the leading service. Times are changing, and we need to change with them too. We are looking for a person who can demonstrate a successful and progressive programme career thus far, with extensive and varied experience, including other broadcasting systems.

The job is a first and foremost that of programme management, innovation and leadership of a collection of highly motivated individuals. The rewards are substantial and would be circa £20,000 for the successful candidate.

If you are interested, please write to the Managing Director, etc., at: R. Wood, as soon as possible.

Radio Tees
24 Devonport Street
Sheffield S2 4LW
Telephone: Sheffield (0114) 551111
Applications and CVs sent to: 31 July 1985

Design Manager

Salary Negotiable
CENTRAL LONDON

The Design Manager will be responsible to the Chief Executive for managing design throughout LRT. This will involve the use of external design consultants and also one for a high standard and proven track record in the jobholder's own design experience. This must include the ability to relate to - and influence - specialists in technical and engineering areas.

It is likely the jobholder will have at least 10 years relevant professional experience and appropriate qualifications. This will be an innovative and challenging position and any candidate to be considered will have to demonstrate a creative and constructive approach to design management and to the spheres of public and staff relations.

Among other benefits we offer FREE TRAVEL on London Transport services and concessions on British Rail.

LONDON REGIONAL TRANSPORT

Interested? Then phone Jane Calkins on 01-227 3555 or write to her at Central Personnel, London Regional Transport, 55 Broadway, London SW1H 0BD, quoting reference CDV/DM.

PUBLISHING HOLDINGS PLC

We are a fast growing PLC and publish a range of titles on personal finance, business opportunities, home buying and lifestyle. We are currently looking for the following new staff:

COMMISSIONING EDITORS

Experienced in developing editorial ideas and seeing them through to fulfillment with freelance writers.

PRODUCTION MANAGER

To handle the equivalent of 8 magazines per month liaising between editorial, sublay-out and typesetters.

SUB EDITORS

At least 2 years' experience required, preferably on publications dealing with business and finance.

LAYOUT ARTISTS

To work under the Group's Art Director. At least 2 years' experience required.

Please write sending CV and personal details to Mrs. B. Waterfield, Publishing Holdings PLC, 26 Queensway, London W2 3RX.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS

PUBLICATIONS MANAGER

Occupational Safety Division

Respa, the National Safety Organisation, wishes to appoint a Publications Manager to be responsible for the Publications Department of its Occupational Safety Division. The Manager will be responsible for the production of all the Department's saleable and promotional literature from concept through to the printing stage.

In addition to managing the running of a busy publications operation, specific duties will include researching, writing and editing new material, developing the existing range and identifying new product areas.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate flexibility and creative flair and should possess experience of a variety of copy requirements. A salary of £3,000 per annum is envisaged. Terms and conditions of service include 25 days holiday plus statutory days and a contributory pension scheme with free life cover. Please write with full C.V. to Personnel Manager, The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Cannon House, The Priory Queensway, Birmingham B4 6BS within 10 days of publication.

GRAPHIC DESIGN ASSISTANTS

We require two Graphic Design Assistants, initially working at our Euston Studios in London where our programmes are mainly News, Sport and Current Affairs.

The successful applicants will be committed to the full range of modern and traditional techniques for Television. Although training can be given, 'Paintbox' experience would be an advantage.

Ideally candidates should have either a BA (Hons) degree in Graphic Design or an equivalent professional qualification although those with previous related Television experience will also be considered.

Thames is an equal opportunities employer and we welcome all applications regardless of sex, ethnic origin and marital status.

For an application form, which must be received no later than Wednesday 31st July 1985 write, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to:

THAMES TELEVISION
Peter Fenwick,
Personnel Officer,
Thames Television Ltd.,
306-316 Euston Road,
London NW1 3BB.

AUDIO PRODUCER

We require a Producer for our Central Service Department which produces a wide range of audio and video materials, computer software and other media for the publishing divisions of the Longman Group.

As the Producer, you would be responsible for the creative and technical aspects of production, the financial and general administration for each project, and would be chiefly involved in directing audio recordings at studios in London.

If you have a good education, preferably to degree level, and have two years' recent experience of professional audio recording (not exclusively music), then we would like to hear from you. We expect applicants to have an informed interest in the media and the ability to communicate effectively. We will favour those who can also offer modern languages or some experience of micro-computing.

Please submit a brief C.V. with details of your current salary quoting ref. L140 to:

Stella Etherington, Personnel Executive,
Longman Group Limited, Longman House, Burnt Mill,
Harlow, Essex CM20 2AE.

Longman

REPORTER/FEATURE WRITER

required for 'Public Service', the monthly newspaper of NALGO (the National and Local Government Officers Association).

We are looking for a trained journalist, committed to trade unionism and with a sound knowledge of the public services. The successful applicant will be expected to specialise in one or more of the services in which NALGO has members, and also to do some general reporting.

Starting salary: £9,966 per annum (on a scale rising to a maximum of £10,674 per annum) inclusive of London Weighting. Pay award pending.

Applicants will be considered on the basis of their suitability for the post regardless of sex, race, marital status, sexual orientation or disablement.

Full details and application form from the General Secretary, NALGO, 1 Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9AL.

Closing date for the receipt of completed application forms: July 29th, 1985.

Staff Writer

Computing, the UK's leading weekly publication for the UK computer industry, is looking for a staff writer.

The successful candidate will contribute to Computing the Newspaper and Computing the Magazine.

The post is open to an established trade press or local journalist seeking a new expanding area to cover or to a computer industry professional contemplating a move to journalism.

The staff writer will join a team of 26 editorial staff working exclusively on Computing. Based in Central London, Computing, is published by VNU Business Publications. Please send a cv, including a day-time phone number, to Richard Sharpe, Editor, Computing, 32-34 Broadwick Street, London W1A 2HG.

SUB EDITOR

Butterworths Scientific Limited, international publishing house based in Central Guildford, requires a SUB EDITOR to work on a group of scientific journals.

Applicants should possess a first degree in one of the following subjects: Chemistry, Physics, Maths, Engineering, Material Sciences or related disciplines.

A good command of English is essential as is attention to details. Previous experience of technical publishing is an advantage but not essential as full training is available. Good career prospects.

Salary up to £9,100 (according to experience) plus reading allowance and LV's. Conditions of employment in accordance with the Butterworth / NUJ agreement.

For application form please contact: Fran Supple, BUTTERWORTHS SCIENTIFIC LTD., P.O. Box 63, Westbury House, Bury Street, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5BH. Telephone: 0483 31281.

Butterworths

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS Audio Visual Aids Supervisor

We are looking for an Audio Visual Aids Supervisor who would be responsible for the provision, development and day to day supervision of the School's audio visual aids facilities and service. The position involves supervision of two Audio Visual Aids Technicians and responsibility also for the general oversight of those Audio Visual Aids services provided by porters. Equipment used ranges from blackboards/teaching walls through a range of projection equipment to video beam facilities which are used in conjunction with computer displays.

Apart from the technical competence to be able to install, maintain and share in the operation of the equipment, the person appointed will have the skills required to communicate in writing and orally, to academic staff and to committees, and the ability to advise and assist with the preparation of class material.

Salary will be on a scale ranging from £3,738 to £10,265 (inclusive) and excellent conditions include generous holidays, season ticket loans and social and catering facilities.

If you are interested, please ring 01-404 4789 for an application form and job description or write to LSE, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

COVENT GARDEN

DESIGN & TYPESETTING FIRM
seeks
EXPERIENCED FIELD SALESPERSON
(25-45) to expand business. This position will appeal to someone of a lively, outgoing personality, who has the ability to meet realistic monthly sales targets.

The successful candidate will be able to demonstrate an enthusiasm for prospecting as well as personal ability and understanding in securing existing customers.

Knowledge of typesetting would be a distinct advantage. Good salary & conditions for the right person.

Excellent prospects for advancement into other areas of this versatile business.

For further details phone Jeannette 01-240 5696

SUNDERLAND ARTISTS GROUP ARTS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISER

To initiate and administer an innovative arts training and promotional programme in Sunderland. Applicants will require promotion and fund-raising skills, as well as the ability to organise and monitor the scheme day to day.

Applications are invited for full time or job share. The post runs initially for three years as a result of Urban programme and EDC funding.

For: £2,000 to £3,000 per annum.

For details send large A.A. to Sunderland Artists Group, P.O. Box 23, Sunderland SR4 6ED. Deadline 28th July 1985.

ADVERTISEMENT SALES TRAINEE

Beare Hobson Associates are a well established, highly regarded freelance media sales organisation. The company has three offices in the UK and associates throughout the world. A position is to be created in our London office for a trainee working initially on classified sales. The person we are seeking will be young, enthusiastic and well educated and must have an engaging telephone manner.

Please apply in writing with C.V. to: Mr Dennis Cooper, Beare Hobson Associates, 345 Goswell Road, London EC1V 7HN. Tel: 01-278 3415.

BUILDING DESIGN SERVICE SERVING THE COMMUNITY

Technical Information Officer
£9,189-£9,771 (Scale 6)

To provide facilities for the Borough's architectural and construction services.

The Building Design Service which designs and supervises much of the Council's construction programme of housing, education and community buildings, including the rehabilitation of older buildings has been re-organised and consists of 8 Multi-Disciplinary Area design teams and a Central Support Team.

Ideally you will be a qualified Librarian with experience in the construction industry and will have a commitment to work in a co-operative system.

Contact: Angela Darnood, 01-340 8031 Ext: 228 for further information.
Cynthia Griffin, 01-340 8037, Ext: 249 for application form.

Closing date 2.8.85.

Haringey

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

The National Union of Students requires an experienced person to act as its full-time information officer for Student Union Officers, other major NUS publications and to co-ordinate the distribution of NUS publications and publicity material.

The person that we are looking for should have a flair for communicating with young people, at least two years in an editorial capacity or in journalism, together with developed / organisational skills.

Salary is on the scale of £9,254-£10,454 (maximum entry point being £8,654, inclusive of London Weighting). Holidays are 21 days rising to 31 days plus 5 days at Christmas and all Public Holidays.

Application forms obtainable from Shirley Robinson, Personnel, National Union of Students, 461 Holloway Road, London N7. Tel: 01-272 6900.

Closing date for receipt of applications: Wednesday, 31st July 1985.

NUS is striving to be an equal opportunities employer.

PR EXECUTIVE

MADENHEAD

At Hamson Cowley our PR department is growing so rapidly we need a helping hand. He or she will have a minimum of 2 years' experience and would not be put off by ethical pharmaceutical, electronics, computing and financial public relations. We offer an excellent package including a car and a company pension scheme. Write to Rose Evans at the address below for an appointment.

HCPR

HARRISON COWLEY PUBLIC RELATIONS
GLEN ISLAND HOUSE, MILL LANE, TAPLOW, MADENHEAD,
BERKS SL6 6AG Tel: (0628) 37222/30423

COURSES

VIDEO PRODUCTION COURSES

19 August - 23 August 1985
12 August - 16 August 1985

Four day Video Production Course, exclusive of Full Board and Accommodation Fully staffed Professional Studio. Further courses in the Autumn.

£245

For full details Lincathorpe Educational Television,
Blackburn College, COLN LN1 3DY
Tel: (0522) 44400; (0522) 37347, Ext. 721

Publicity at the sharp end

Never before has local government been so much in the news. In Hackney, the problems of a deprived inner-city borough and the radical policies we have introduced to combat them, have made our Press and Publicity Unit one of the busiest in London.

We now need to recruit four key people to complete the team. With or without local government experience, you will need to be sensitive to the main issues affecting a multi-cultural borough with a high proportion of people from black or ethnic minority communities.

Senior Graphic Designer

SO2 £12,273 — £12,810 p.a. inc. Ref: CH643/G

Assistant Graphic Designer

S.5 £9,252 — £10,068 p.a. inc. (under review) Ref: CJ638/G

You will be responsible for the Council's extensive output of publicity materials, including posters, leaflets, advertisements, promotional items and the Council's newspaper and staff newsletter. Both posts require flair, imagination and the ability to work to tight deadlines and budgets.

A qualification in graphic design to at least diploma level, or equivalent is essential.

For the senior post you will also need experience of supervising staff and controlling budgets.

The assistant designer will also be responsible for a certain amount of photographic work for Council publications so a keen interest in photography is important.

Press and Publicity Officers (2)

S.6/501 £10,362 — £11,964 p.a. inc. Ref: CJ639/G

You will provide a full press relations and publicity service to different Council departments. At least two years experience of press office, publicity work or journalism is essential, as is the ability to work within a team on the widest range of projects including writing press releases, news and features for our own award-winning newspaper, copy-writing for leaflets and posters and advising councillors and council officers on all aspects of publicity presentation. Job share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner.

Application forms are available from John Penney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street, E8 1EA or telephone 01-986 5331 (24 hour answering service) quoting reference.

Closing date: 2 August.

The Council intends to decentralise its services, therefore the duties, hours of work or location of these posts may be subject to change.

HACKNEY COUNCIL
Working for local people

We positively welcome applications from black people, disabled people and women where they are under-represented in particular jobs.

Keeping the media in touch with technology as Group Press Officer

Based NW London

As a major group involved in the development and manufacture of high technology electronic systems and equipment, primarily in the defence field, our client is acutely aware of the importance of maintaining a high public and technical profile and in order to develop still further its Public Affairs activities is now appointing a Group Press Officer at its headquarters located in NW London.

It's a role with wide ranging responsibility. Working closely with other Press spokesmen within the Group, it will involve generating and issuing news stories and announcements; organising press visits and conferences; handling media enquiries from local, national and technical press and co-ordinating press activities at major trade shows.

The appointment is a key one and as such will call for a well educated man or woman with a sound knowledge of the electronics industry, a real flair for producing interesting technical copy,

good media knowledge, well developed communication skills coupled with tact and diplomacy and the ability to deal with top management. Experience of defence electronics would be particularly desirable.

In return for a high level of professional competence, a competitive salary will be offered together with an attractive range of benefits including assistance with relocation where appropriate.

Write with full c.v. to Confidential Reply Service Ref AWK 162 Austin Knight Advertising UK Limited, 22 Port Place, Welwyn, Herts AL6 9EN

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

Austin Knight Advertising

emap.

BUSINESS & COMPUTER PUBLICATIONS LTD
PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

We're Britain's biggest microcomputer magazine, and we need someone to help our busy Production Editor. It's a demanding job, and you'll be required to work on all aspects of magazine production. That means you'll need to have experience of typography, subbing, proof-reading, working with page make-up, liaising with typesetters, and so on. You'll also be expected to deputise for the Production Editor in his absence. This challenging post offers all the benefits you expect from working for Britain's leading producer of successful computer magazines.

Salary according to age and experience. Apply with c.v. to Rob Beattie, Editor, PC User, 57 Clerkenwell Road, London, EC1R 5BH.

PC USER

SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY seeks YOUNG SALES PERSON

to handle photo requests and clients. Knowledge of photography and science required. Salary starts £7,000. Call 01-727 4712

TELEPHONE SALES EXECUTIVE

Our small, friendly training company needs a Sales Executive for the telephone sales department. We are looking for a young, enthusiastic, adaptable, hardworking person able to cope with pressure. The work involves dealing with incoming calls, computerised order entry and cold calling. Good basic salary and full training given. Telephone: Jonathan Trace on 01-637 7285

ASSISTANT EDITOR Monthly Tabloid

An Assistant Editor is required, primarily responsible for the production of the monthly technology tabloid publication of a leading professional engineering institution.

Main requirements are experience in sub-editing, layout and production, together with good administrative and organisational ability. Salary subject to negotiation.

Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should include a comprehensive c.v. and be addressed to: The Secretary, The Institution of Electrical and Electronics Incorporated Engineers, Savoy Hill House, Savoy Hill, London WC2R 0BS.

APOLLO LEISURE (UK) LTD and the HUTCHINSON LEISURE GROUP require

ASSISTANT MANAGERS

An exciting opportunity for a career in leisure management. The above two progressive companies are looking for assistant managers aged between 22-26 to learn management in Casinos, Hotels, Social Clubs and Theatres. Experience is not necessary, however enthusiasm, dedication and a lively personality are. Apply with c.v. to Mr. S. Shepherd, Operations Director, Apollo Leisure (UK) Ltd, P.O. Box 16, Oxford OX1 5JS.

Electronic Graphics Department requires an

Electronic Graphics Designer

Apart from the assumed high level of creativity and responsibility, you must:-

- be able to communicate efficiently with designers, computer personnel, journalists and a variety of TV production people
- be a rapid and forward thinking problem solver
- be able to work very quickly under considerable pressure in both conventional and electronic methods.

Experience in using Quantel Paint Box would be an advantage, but training will be given if necessary.

The salary, in a range up to £18,585, will be related to experience.

The Department also requires a

1st year Electronic Graphics Designer

to work on all aspects of conventional and electronic graphics for television news and current affairs programmes.

The job requires:-

- A basic knowledge of techniques, incl. PNT (colour & b/w), Skatler, Colour-Key, Letraset etc.
- Rapid work under extreme pressure.
- A very responsive attitude to accepting and carrying out instructions.
- A practical mind to cope with filing, research, referencing etc.

Although the graphic work will generally be of a non-creative nature, the opportunity will occur for the right person to take a more creative and responsible role in a flexible team. The salary will be £9,730.

Applications, enclosing a CV, should be sent as quickly as possible to:

The Manager, Computing & Graphics, Independent Television News Ltd, 48 Wells Street, London W1P 0DP.

ITN is an equal opportunities employer.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHALLENGING JOB WHICH OFFERS EXCELLENT CAREER PROSPECTS?

CW COMMUNICATIONS, the world's largest publisher of computer publications, is looking for young, ambitious, determined, intelligent, articulate SALES EXECUTIVES. You can expect to earn £8,000 OTE plus receive excellent training and career prospects. If you would like to work in a lively environment please call FAY VELENSKI on 01-831 9252.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT is also required to work on the production of several publications. Phone PAUL RAYLESS on 01-831 9252, stating experience and salary required.

CW COMMUNICATIONS LTD.
The World's largest publisher of computer-related newspapers and magazines

CAPITAL RADIO 194 PRODUCER (MUSIC)

A staff vacancy exists for a Producer in our Music Department. Candidates for the post must be able to demonstrate flair for production of music programmes. Essential qualities will include a wide knowledge of popular music and experience in presenter direction. We're looking for a creative and energetic Producer, who can motivate those around him/her. The successful applicant will have an interest in the use of comedy and feature items and will be able to provide scripted material when necessary.

Salary negotiable.

Applications to be received no later than Friday, 26th July, 1985, and should be sent to: Sue Davies, Head of Personnel, Capital Radio Limited, P.O. Box 194, Euston Road, London NW1 3DR. Please quote Reference Number PD/217.

Researchers

LWT's Special Programmes Department requires additional staff to produce a series of talk shows with Gloria Hunniford, Michael Aspel and Clive James, in addition to 'one off' studio and film specials.

We are interested in receiving applications for these 2 contract posts, preferably from candidates with experience of print/radio/TV journalism.

Each contract will be for an initial period of six months. Please send full c.v. to arrive by 2nd August 1985, to Helen Ayle, London Weekend Television, Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT.

An equal opportunities employer

LVW/T

London Weekend Television

NORTHAMPTON ARTS DEVELOPMENT

an independent arts project seeks an experienced, skilled and committed

COMMUNITY-ARTS WORKER

to act as project co-ordinator. Salary range £8,100-£9,000. For information and application form, please send a SAE to:

Northampton Arts Development, 243 Wellbeing Road, Northampton, NN1 4EL.

Closing date for applications 31st July 1985.

FINANCIAL JOURNALIST EUROMONEY

seek an enthusiastic Writer/Researcher. Applicants should have a knowledge of economics and be able to write to deadline. Salary negotiable. Apply with cv to:

John Pridmore, Editor, EUROMONEY CURRENCY REPORT, Euromoney Publications Ltd, Nestor House, Playhouse Yard, London EC4A 3ET.

Graphic Design

£10,000/£12,000

Fully experienced graphic designer needed to head up a section in the new corporate communications department of a large North West based company.

The job is to control and co-ordinate all of the company's design activities, to advise on new developments and techniques, produce original ideas and implement projects from initial concept through to finished production, to supervise the work of an assistant designer, to manage outside design studios, printers and suppliers, and to exercise budgetary controls. 1 work covers a diverse range of business activities but is very much people/customer oriented.

Applicants should be professionally qualified, educated to degree level, have had at least 5 years working experience, have a good knowledge of all aspects of design and reprographics, and must have sound managerial skills.

Perfect taste, up-to-date typography, inventive design, good colour sense, some experience with air-brushing and retouching and a thorough appreciation of communication processes are all essential attributes for this job.

If you think you can do it, send a convincing letter of application and detailed curriculum vitae to: Charles Barker Manchester Ltd., Grame House, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton, Manchester, M21 1BX.

All replies will be dealt with in the strictest confidence and you should list separately any company to whom you do not wish your details to be sent.

CHARLES BARKER

ADVERTISING SELECTION SEARCH

TRENT POLYTECHNIC in conjunction with THE EAST MIDLANDS ARTS ASSOCIATION wish to appoint AN ARTIST/TEACHER IN RESIDENCE

A sculptor (or mixed / multi-media specialist) who is also a committed and enthusiastic teacher, is sought to join a team of visual artists, musicians and drama / performance specialists who staff the BA(Hon) Creative Arts course. The residence will be for the duration of the 1985 Autumn Term (20 September - 13 December) and involve some 12 hours (tutorial-based) teaching per week in addition to a personal programme of creative work. A studio/workspace of approximately 500 sq ft adjacent to workshop facilities will be provided and hard-hat/residential accommodation on the campus will be provided free of charge. Enrolments will comprise two elements: a total of £1,829.80 will be provided by the Polytechnic in respect of the term's teaching duties (payable in monthly instalments) and a survey of £2,172 will be made available by East Midlands Arts to fund independent work. There are no application forms for this appointment and each candidate is asked to submit a brief, formal letter of application, full curriculum vitae and not more than twelve 35mm slides (returnable) of recent work to the Staffing Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU.

The closing date for applications is Wednesday 24th July and late applications will not be considered.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC
NOTTINGHAM

SHZ

Assistant Editor

We need a lively, creative person, experienced in women's magazines, to take part in day-to-day production, to work on features and ideas, to assist with future developments and to deputise for the Editor.

Please write with full c.v. including present salary and availability to:

Beverly Flower
National Magazine House
72 Broadwick Street, London W1V 2BP

PC Improve Your Performance - Widen Your Appeal A two-day Television Presentation course

Invest in this two-day course to be held at the Polytechnic of Central London in the Faculty of Communication. Facilities include a broadcast quality studio with teleprompter and ENG units. Course Director: Keith Marlin. Course Fee: £200. Maximum number of students: 10. Please forward your application and fee to: Netta Swallow, Short Course Unit, PCL, 308 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL. Tel: 01-580 0099 (24-hour Answerphone) or 01-580 2020, ext. 220. All applications and fees to be received by 22 July 1985.

GRAPHIC ARTIST

We have a vacancy for a young Graphic Artist. Although we are looking for someone with proven ability, (either from experience or formal training) they should also have the sort of versatility which will be useful in a small studio.

Salary according to ability. Good conditions, including 5 weeks annual leave (pro-rata) and a pension scheme.

Write with full details of experience, training and present salary to: Management Director, Payroll Advertising, 2 Station Road, Essex CM16 4HA. No telephone calls, please.

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Verbal journalist wanted for responsible position in Jewish Chronicle magazine and supplements department.

A combination of flair, imagination and accurate subbing is essential for the job which also involves commissioning, writing and generally dealing with a wide range of subjects from fashion to motoring.

Write with full c.v. to the Editor, Jewish Chronicle, 25 Farnham Street, London EC4A 1JT.

FLM-MAKING & VIDEO TELEVISION PRODUCTION

SHORT COURSES

Comprehensive Programmes in Professional Film & Video Production Techniques

One or three weeks duration

16 AUGUST-24 AUGUST

2 WEEK FILM COURSE

14 AUGUST-24 AUGUST

1 WEEK VIDEO COURSE

26 JULY-2 AUGUST

15-30 SEPTEMBER

SPECIAL COURSE

Advanced Lighting

20-21 JULY

OPEN DAY 16 JULY

CROSSOVER FILMS LIMITED

12 D'Almeida Street, London W1

Telephone: 01-439 1973

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

is where you'll be when you climb up the ladder in the exciting world of publishing sales. If you're smart, well educated and have drive you, in turn, will be trained by top publishing companies and earn £27,500 + comm. Based in G London.

If you've got what it takes, call Rachelle on

01-439 9364

CARRERAS LATHANE ASSOCIATES (Rec Cons)

WOMEN'S MEDIA RESOURCE PROJECT

TWO PART-TIME WORKERS

for GLC funded sound studio and video project. Wages pro-rata £3,489. For details, send SAE to: WEST, Arts Development Workshops, Enfield Road, London N1 5AE. Closing date August 2nd 1985.

ARTS DEVELOPMENT WORKER

for community arts project. Full details, job description and application form returnable by 25th July from Stoke & Newcastle Arts Project, 10 Barnack Square, Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs ST5 2LG. Tel: (0782) 637776.

PLYMOUTH ARTS CENTRE (Visual Arts and Cinema) requires

PART-TIME WORKER

To assist with publicity and reception. 27 hours p.w. Pay £87.50. Apply in writing to: The Director, Plymouth Arts Centre, 29 Levee Street, PL4 8BZ.

Assistant Press Officer

needed by the National Consumer Council, to be number two in a press office team of four. Publicity is a key weapon in the NCC's campaigns to bring about changes in law and practice in consumers' interests. The assistant press officer's job includes writing press releases and feature articles, answering media queries, arranging radio and TV broadcasts and briefing Council members and staff involved, and helping to organise occasional press conferences. You will also help to run the press office at the annual Consumer Congress, and will deputise for the chief press officer from time to time.

Qualifications needed: good news sense, lively writing style, the ability to grasp the essentials of a wide range of NCC policies (on anything from shop opening hours to debt problems) and to present them clearly, and honestly good humour under pressure and a taste for getting things done. You should also have a background in journalism or PR, 22 days holiday, non-contributory pension scheme, salary on a scale from £8,209 to £10,217 (including London weighting), plus an allowance when on call out of office hours to answer media queries.

Application form and further details from: Secretary, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA. Telephone 01-222 9501.

Completed application forms, plus two examples of your recent work, must reach NCC not later than Friday 26 July (interviews with short-listed candidates will be on Thursday 1 August).

NCC
National Consumer Council

GREATER MANCHESTER COUNCIL GMC

An Equal Opportunity Employer PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

PUBLICITY ASSISTANT

Scale 5 - £7,894 / £9,265 p.a. Pay Award Pending

The Council's busy PR unit needs a young man or woman with a rare mix of creative talent, to play an important part in the Authority's highly successful publicity function.

A genuine all-rounder, you will help produce an attractive and varied range of publications and promotional materials, ranging from posters and leaflets to handbooks and briefing guides, all consolidating our deserved reputation as one of the UK's most enterprising county councils - and the County's rapidly growing appeal as a popular area in which to live, work or simply spend some time as a visitor.

You will research and prepare copy (creative writing skills will need to be demonstrated), while a keen eye for a good picture will also be useful. A knowledge of basic design and reproduction processes will help you liaise with artwork and printing contractors, and you will have clear, organised mind enabling you to deal with many different concurrent projects.

Your initiative and enthusiasm will be rewarded by the opportunity to be a part of one of the liveliest, most productive PR publicity teams working in the public sector.

If you're ready for the challenge, telephone the Chief Executive's Personnel and Training Office on 061-247 3791, quoting reference 265. We'll send you all you need including full job description and an application form, returnable by Friday, 2nd August.

MICRO DECISION

Sub Editor/Writer

MicroDecision, the leading monthly magazine for business people who use or want to use microcomputers, is looking for a sub-editor/writer. We need someone with an eye for accuracy who likes to write and has a good command of grammar and spelling.

Your work, within an editorial team of six people, will involve mainly production - subbing, headline and caption writing. You will also have the opportunity to learn to write features and short items for the magazine. Experience of magazine production would be an advantage.

Salary according to age and experience.

Apply in writing, enclosing details of your career to date, to: Margaret Coffey, Editor, MicroDecision, VNU House, 32-34 Broadwick Street, London W1A 2HG.

minicomputer

NEWS

Staff Writer

Minicomputer News is seeking a Staff Writer to work on news stories and feature articles. We are looking for a person who has decided they definitely want a career in business journalism. You will probably be under 30, a graduate and may have had some experience already either of journalism or the computer industry. But most important is the ability to work well under pressure and fit in with a highly professional team. There are excellent prospects for promotion.

The post is based in Fleet Street but some foreign travel will be involved.

Minicomputer News is the leading monthly newspaper for computer users, and is part of an expanding company in the fast growing business of high technology publications.

Write with c.v. to: Peter Bartram, Group Managing Editor, Compass Press, 20 Bride Lane, London EC4A 3DF.

01-439 9364

CARRERAS LATHANE ASSOCIATES (Rec Cons)

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FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION INFORMATION & PUBLICATIONS ASSISTANT

The FPA is a national charity which provides a wide range of information and education in Family Planning and personal relationships.

A bright and enthusiastic young person is required to work in the busy library and resource centre of the FPA.

Excellent typing skills and an aptitude for figurework are essential, plus the ability to work as part of a team.

Salary scale: £5,500-£6,500 p.a.

The FPA is an Equal Opportunity employer, and this vacancy is open to all male and female candidates, regardless of nationality and marital status.

Applications with full cv. to: SUZANNE CHAMBER, Personnel Officer, FPA, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ.

Closing date for applications 29th July 1985.



SECRETARY

BASED SW10

This is a career step for the right person

We are looking for a Secretary with a good Arts degree to work in our Chief Executive's Office. This is an excellent opportunity for someone who has recently obtained shorthand and typing skills to learn about publishing in what is an extremely busy and exciting environment.

We offer a competitive salary, twice yearly bonus and £1.10 per day LVs.

Please write giving full details of qualifications, interests, and any previous work experience to:

Jeni Latham, Personnel Manager,

Penguin Books Limited,

Bath Road, Hammersmith,

Middlesex UB7 0DA.



PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST

SECRETARY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

To organise the efficient running of the Trust's busy Fundraising Department. Through donations and legacies, events such as Christmas Fair and, increasingly, through charity shops, the Department aims to raise £200,000 a year. As well as secretarial work (no shorthand, but word processing involved) the Secretary/Administrative Assistant will help Shop Organisers with their work and co-ordinate all aspects of the department's activities.

She must be a self-starter, adaptable, to cope calmly in a crisis, and work well as a member of a team. Car driver preferred.

Salary £5,000.

For further details and application form contact: Jenny White, Notting Hill Housing Trust, 26 Padderswick Road, London W6 0UB. Tel: 01-741 1870.

Closing date: 29th July 1985.

THE CENTRE FOR EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

Small but very busy and stimulating organisation doing interesting things about unemployment requires a fast, accurate typist with a pleasant telephone manner for secretarial reception duties.

Intelligence, commitment and a sense of humour are essential.

Salary negotiable from £6,077

Telephone Claire on: 01-240 8901/2/3

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

The Publishing Director of Macmillan Childrens Books is looking for an Administrative Secretary to assist him in the day-to-day running of the division.

Apart from good secretarial skills, which will include shorthand, fast and accurate typing, and some audio skills, the job will involve dealing with general enquiries concerning Macmillan Childrens Books, and occasionally undertaking some research. The job is a busy and varied one and the successful applicant should have an interest in children's books.

The job is based in the London offices.

Please apply in writing to:

Sheilagh Browne,
Macmillan Publishers Ltd.,
4 Little Essex Street,
London WC2R 3LF.

Applications close on 23rd July 1985.



PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY to the DISTRICT GENERAL MANAGER

Based at St Bartholomew's Hospital
City of London

This is an interesting post requiring good secretarial and organisational skills. The General Manager, who is also the District Medical Officer, requires someone capable of working on their own initiative and/or performing administrative duties in a busy working environment. The ability to use a word processor would be desirable, although training will be given if necessary.

Salary Scale - £7,000-£8,200 p.a. (pay award pending starting point dependent upon qualifications and experience).

Please forward Curriculum Vitae to the General Manager's Office, District Headquarters, St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, London EC1A 7BE.

Alternatively, telephone for a job description and application form on 01-600 8000 extension 3161.

Closing date - 29 July 1985.

Interviews - August 5 1985

South Manchester Health Authority Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute Paterson Laboratories

Personal Secretary to the Director

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced Secretaries for the post of Personal Secretary to the Director of the Paterson Laboratories, a large cancer research institute. The post is varied and demanding and would suit someone with a flair for organisation.

Salary, depending on experience, up to a maximum of £5,925 p.a., plus a responsibility allowance of up to £300 p.a.

Additional payments up to a maximum of £240 p.a. for recognised qualifications. (Salary currently under review).

Job description and application form from the Laboratory Administrator, Paterson Laboratories, Christie Hospital, Wilmslow Road, Manchester M20 9BX. Telephone: 061-448 8123, ext. 401 or 407. Please quote Ref. PL/85/12R.

Closing date: 29th July 1985.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY AND BEDFORD COLLEGES

SECRETARY

required for the Department of Social Policy and Social Science, which is based in Regent's Park, London but will be moving to Egham in the summer of 1986.

Applicants should have fast accurate typing and have shorthand and audio skills. Salary £5,870-£7,845 a year (under review). Please apply giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees to: Mrs. A. J. Overington, Administrative Officer Personnel, Royal Holloway and Bedford Colleges, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX.

Applications in writing to: John Gardner, Leicester Haymarket Theatre, Belgrave Gate, Leicester LE1 3YQ.

The Leicester Haymarket Theatre is an equal opportunity employer.

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The Leicester Haymarket Theatre is an equal opportunity employer.

Applications in writing to: John Gardner, Leicester Haymarket Theatre, Belgrave Gate, Leicester LE1 3YQ.

Temporary S/h Secretaries

Are you the only one that fully appreciates your talents? Shouldn't you be working in an environment where your skills are fully used - and appreciated? Where you have an opportunity to develop and progress?

We agree!

Contact us today to find out more about the benefits of being a Manpower temporary.

MANPOWER

TEMPORARY SERVICES

Tel: 225 0505

24 hour answering service

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

A vacancy has arisen for an editorial assistant/secretary working on a weekly education magazine within the Journals' division of the Longman Group.

This post demands excellent secretarial skills as the job holder is required to type editorial copy as it is dictated over the telephone. The successful candidate will be educated to 'A' level standard, have an interest in educational issues and will enjoy working on their own initiative.

This post would ideally suit a more mature applicant. The hours worked are an average of 35 per week - consideration would be given to reducing the hours to 30 during the school holiday period.

Please apply in writing enclosing a cv and stating current salary to: Rona Cruickshank, Personnel and Administration Manager, LONGMAN GROUP LTD, 21/27 Lamb Conduit Street, London WC1.

PA/SECRETARY

Female Sales Executive of busy, small European office of American publishing organisation requires experienced PA/Secretary. The ideal applicant will have speeds of 110/60 wpm, together with a flexible and happy attitude.

We offer an attractive salary package, together with non-contributory pension and free life assurance.

Please telephone Jackie Hughes for further details, or send CV to: HBJ Publications, 24-28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX. Tel: 01-267 4466.

LA PETITE CUISINE Britain's most modern Cookery School, requires a SECRETARY

To join a small, busy and happy team as soon as possible. Applicants should show genuine interest in good food and wine, be of smart appearance and be non-smokers. Fast, neat, accurate typing and word processing experience are essential, audio experience is desirable. This is an exciting position in a growing company, and requires a professional, flexible and adaptable approach coupled with the ability to work well under pressure. Salary according to age and experience but likely to be in the range £5,000 to £5,500. Please apply in writing with full cv to: La Petite Cuisine, 50 Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey TW9 6UB.

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A cowboy stance that worries the West

COMMENTARY

Ian Aitken



their numbers now represent more than half the voting public.

Admittedly, there is no way of telling why people reach these sorts of decisions. But I think it is a fair guess that two issues have played a part. The first is the simple and always popular conviction that money spent on guns is wasted, whereas money spent on whatever is the modern equivalent of butter (soya milk and polyunsaturated margarine, perhaps?) is not.

That has always been a highly debatable attitude, no doubt argued as vigorously in Stone Age times as it is today. But I suspect that an additional factor in the present-day debate has been the marked rise in super-power hysteria as President Reagan has brought his terrifying brand of bible-thumping, wild-west morality to bear on the complex issues of the cold war.

In normal circumstances it would be sensible to expect that an increase in the risk of war would lead to a surge in public support for arms

ment of non-active, non-participating sceptics who fear there is nothing they can do to prevent a war, save by switching off.

This is not to suggest that Britain is about to become a nation of neutralists who have no preference between elective democracy and Soviet communism. But it reflects an increasing fear that if war comes, it is as likely to come as a result of President Reagan's verbal aggressiveness as it is from overt Soviet aggression.

This is a mood which has already begun to frighten a number of established supporters of the Anglo-American alliance within the Conservative Party. Ironically, such people now look to the commonsense approach of Sir Geoffrey Howe at the Foreign Office to curb the Prime Minister's passion for the cowboy President. It is not long since the same people regarded Sir Geoffrey as Mrs Thatcher's puppet.

There is, and always has been, a smaller group on the far right of the Conservative Party which takes the issue a stage further and urges an end to Atlanticism, a withdrawal from the Anglo-American commitment, and a straightforward go-it-alone approach in defence as well as diplomacy. Save for their belief in a genuinely independent British nuclear deterrent (ie a home-made one)

they do not differ greatly from the far Left.

Yet the whole issue now seems likely to have even more immediate consequences for the future conduct of our internal debate about peace and war, nuclear weapons, defence policy, and public expenditure. It implies that for the first time since 1945, a substantial portion of the British electorate is prepared to question the proposition that the more you spend on arms the safer you will be.

At the most elementary level this will have a significant impact on the Cabinet's current debate on public spending priorities, for it is already clear that Mr Michael Heseltine and the Defence Ministry is now in the centre of the Treasury's sights. Mr Lawson intends to squeeze him mercilessly this year.

In the past, when defence budgets have been under attack it has been necessary only for the service chiefs and their allies on the Conservative benches to conjure up the image of the Mongol horde translated nowadays into SS20s to win the argument. But what if the public does not believe that version of events any more?

At the very minimum, it means that Mr Heseltine can no longer present himself to his Cabinet colleagues as an

electoral sacred cow. At the worst, it could mean that he will eventually be forced to abandon his financial juggling and deliver a genuine cut involving one or another of his major defence programmes.

But the long-term consequences could be even wider than this, challenging the whole status of defence policy as an election winner for the Conservative Party. In previous elections the very mention of the dread word "unilateralism" was sufficient to frighten voters away from the Labour Party. But what will happen if the voters are now becoming just as frightened of President Reagan as they are of Comrade Gorbachev?

For many people it is possible that a policy which will get cruise missiles out of our country lanes and American A-bombers out of our skies may suddenly look rather more attractive than one which looks increasingly like looking Rostam to President Reagan's Don Quixote. And if that policy is coupled with one which dumps the horrendously expensive Trident missile programme, it may seem all the better.

In short, Mr Kinnock's long-standing commitment to a non-nuclear defence policy may not be the vote-loser some people say it is. With Mr Reagan's help, it might just turn out to be a vote winner after all.

Tough at the top

THE OPTIMISTIC noises and wisecracks emerging from the Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday were more than 24 hours after President Reagan's encounter with major surgery—bear a remarkable similarity in tone to those just over four years ago when Mr Reagan escaped assassination.

The White House trumpeting of Mr Reagan's "beautiful" recovery from the operation follows closely the precedent set after his operation for a removal of a bulge in March 1981 after a deranged young man, John Hinckley, had fired a bullet at him outside the Washington Hilton Hotel. It was not until several days later, when Mr Reagan was generally sitting up in bed writing handwritten notes to Mr Brezhnev, that the public learned how close the American leader had come to death.

It was then revealed that the bullet which penetrated Mr Reagan's chest had passed within a centimetre of his heart and that the internal bleeding had been so severe he had almost drowned in his own blood. As it was, the temporary subterfuge paid off because of his remarkable powers of recuperation.

The course of action chosen by the White House in 1981 and again over the weekend has a long and distinguished history, encompassing such world statesmen as Woodrow Wilson, Winston Churchill, and Franklin Roosevelt. More recently in the United States, a new Stephen Ambrose biography of Eisenhower discloses, the general was advised by aides to march into hospital after his 1955 heart attack for "moral support," although he was quickly placed in an oxygen tent once inside.

By the same token, the Reagan White House has been almost too successful in convincing the American public of the 74-year-old leader's extraordinary health. Ever since the assassination attempt, America has become accustomed to a steady diet of news items stressing the President's amazing fitness for a man of his age. The objective in this run-up to the 1984 election was to show that he was a good deal more healthy than men ten years younger.

On every occasion possible, the White House has allowed the television networks to take footage of the President riding and clearing brush on his California ranch. Indeed, the cancer doctor, Steven Rosenberg, who was drafted in for the operation, joined this particular game at the weekend saying that Mr Reagan would be ready for riding at his ranch in time for his scheduled holiday on August 14. How could he possibly know before full pathology reports are ready today?

In this barrage of detail about Mr Reagan's strong condition, the story of the polyp discovered in his colon some 14 months ago in March 1984, was almost lost. At the time, Mr Reagan's doctors used a snare to remove the first of what turned out to be one of three polyps. The polyp was pronounced small and benign by the White House, Mr Reagan was put on a special diet, but the further battery of tests which any ordinary American certainly would have been given, causing a great deal of questioning by outside doctors.

When a polyp has been found, doctors usually recommend a full examination with a colonoscope. Most would also call for an X-ray and an accompanying barium enema. There has been no confirmation from the White House that any such tests took place.

Some reasons are not difficult to fathom. In March 1984 the primaries were in full swing, the crisis in Beirut was dominating foreign policy, and the last thing the White House needed was the image of a leadership crippled by presidential infirmity. It would have raised questions, not only about the management of national affairs but about the wisdom of electing a then 73-year-old man—the oldest ever to sit in the Oval Office—to another four-year term.

Politics had been ruled more important than what was portrayed at the time as a very minor setback to Mr Reagan's health—hardly a challenge to the party. Mr Reagan was the only campaigner who could lead it to a magnificent victory at the polls.

The President is expected to remain in hospital at least for 10 days. And while a live show of conducting the business of government from his hospital bed is little made, there can be little doubt that the President has been severely weakened by the operation and will have a difficult time doing, even if matters go well, it could be well into the autumn before Mr Reagan—autumn before Mr Reagan—will be in full control of his administration.

HAVING watched and heard ten hours of the Live Aid bash at Wembley, you have to be a bit amazed and abashed at the sheer, sweet, innocent, hopeful, impossible altruism of the whole idea, and of the thousands upon thousands of people in that stadium.

Christian missionaries are long out of fashion, but I believe some of these people have that same hope of a perfect world. But the missionaries were more prudent, since the world of which they had such high hopes was the next world.

Consider. Last winter Mr Bob Geldof, a pop performer and impresario, sees television pictures of starving children in Ethiopia and persuades 40 pop artists to make a record of which the \$8 million in profits go to relieve famine.

On Saturday this was taken a step further when vast crowds assembled at Wembley and across the Atlantic in Philadelphia, the whole thing was televised worldwide, and 1,500 billion people watched. Mr Geldof has been proposed for a Nobel Peace Prize, and anything between \$11.5 million and \$25 million—choose your figure—will go to feed more of the starving.

Splendid. But what about those people at Wembley, who paid \$20 each to get in, what did they think they were doing? Some, probably most, just came to the biggest pop concert in the history of ballyhoo, but I do believe many came with the highest motives.

They were no longer trying to relieve famine in Ethiopia, though that alone would be a large enough impossibility, given the appalling government of that country, which does not want to see some of its people fed at all. They were no longer trying to feed just Africa, even though Live Aid's symbol consists largely of an outline of that awful continent, and the official programme includes a full page cartoon declaring that Africans are "our roots, our brothers, our sisters, that are dying of starvation. Africa would be a huge task, and if they were attempting it, those gathered at Wembley would have to recognise the contributions of those who have already done a great deal towards that end—the benevolent United States, the poor old Common Market, and the government of that international villain, South Africa, which has for years been exporting cheap maize to its northern neighbours.

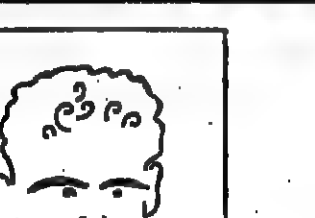
But the aim of these people is a grander one, and it was proclaimed in a banner over the Wembley stage: "Feed the World." On Christ, "Feed the World." But there the final departure was made from Philadelphia not an

reality, and I can only applaud the hopeless and daft nobility of it all and retreat into an attempt to describe what the day was like.

First of all, this was an event made for television. Anyone at home saw far more, and saw it better, than anyone who was there. As a concert, it was often a shambles. From the press pen (ticket £100), and from those other bits of the ground into which I wandered, it was often impossible to hear a single word, sung or spoken. I listened intently to whole lyrics and understood not a single word. When someone came on and said "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen," I could only guess, from long familiarity with that phrase uttered in an uproar, that those were probably the words intended.

You couldn't see much either. I was closer than two-thirds of the audience, but the performers on stage were generally invisible to the naked eye and had to be watched on great big television screens mounted at the side of the stage. When a girl came on to this screen, her image beamed as it later appeared not from Wembley but from Cologne, it was only the merest guess that she was speaking German, and when this did become clear, and when blue subtitles were flashed on to the screen, they were illegible anyway.

When something called Simple Minds was beamed in from Philadelphia not an



Terry Coleman

Missionary zeal in a world of famine

Above: pitch invasion at Wembley. Right: Roger Daltrey—back with The Who just for the world gig

American word was audible, only the chat of the Wembley technicians which came, accompanied by electronic howls, over an evidently open microphone they were fixing for the next Wembley act.

Downstairs for a hamburger, in a tatty café calling itself the banquet hall, I found myself at the same table as an unknown pop star, girlfriend, and hanger-on. He talked about 35 shows he'd just given on a 38-day tour. Israel, Hungary, the United States, and Japan were discussed. The pop performer thought Israel was still worth touring; the hanger-on did not. They discussed who was about to have a nervous breakdown and then the hanger-on said, "Great place to do business today. Anyone who's anyone will be here."

But in the banquet hall you could at least watch television monitors, which made sense of what was going on, even though the BBC presenter was much scoffed at by those in the trade, and did look as though he was introducing Blue Peter.

Outside again, where nothing was on stage and the great big television screens were in their usual chaos, with no commentary at all, I flicked through the official programme. This is a document which is very glossy and official, costs £5, but is never the less soon unobtainable because fans are buying 10 at a time for souvenirs. It has lots of colour pictures of the stars, accompanied by their remarks or by biographical synopses.

"The Boomtown Rats say: 'This is what bands do. They get screamed at and booed too. . . . Sometimes I don't know what the fuck is going on.' Elvis Costello is said to have inspired judgment, faultless taste, and sheer inspiration. Brian Ferry is said to be diffident, innovative, intelligent, evocative, and nostalgic. I remember him as making even more noise than anyone before."

Then there were some weird things. When the acts from Philadelphia got over, which was not always and not without technical hitches like breaking up of picture and booms and yowls, it was obviously impossible for those at the far stretches of the stadium to tell whether the act was coming from Philadelphia or Wembley, because the stage at that distance was invisible. So, twice, when Philadelphia acts did become audible, the fans at Wembley, urged by television screens to wave, did wave.

Then, at 5.37pm, I had just watched, I think, an Irish group called U2, when something did indeed happen which was out of all time and space. A man's disembodied voice came over the loudspeakers, and was for some reason in part audible. There was no image on the big television screens.

The voice was that of a man speaking what used to be known as standard or BBC English (long since disowned by the poor BBC) and was describing the feeding of

children at an Ethiopian refugee camp.

After he had spoken, the thin voices of children sang. It took me back to boyhood recollections of the queen's, —no, the king's—wireless broadcasts at Christmas, after which we used to hear voices reporting to us, from round the Empire, and children singing.

I tell you, it was strange. It will be thought utterly unworthy if I remark, as I shall, that fewer children starved in those days.

Well, the razzmatazz went on. Phil Collins ("the eternal perfectionist") having played at Wembley, was choppered out (giant picture of helicopter taking off), took Concorde to New York (utterly inaudible telephone conversation from this aircraft), and was due to perform in Philadelphia at the same local time as he had at Wembley, the east coast of America being five hours behind us.

Leaving radio aside for the moment, I see from the Radio Times that BBC2 showed 10 hours from 12 noon until about 10 at night, and that BBC1 then took over, showing mostly stuff from Philadelphia from 10 pm until four in the morning.

Now the event was newsworthy, otherwise no-one would pay £100 for a press ticket. Let's go further and say it was the biggest pop event seen so far. Then let's leave aside the six hours of late night television, which wouldn't otherwise have been filled with much. Then let's leave aside Radio 1, which would have been filled with rubbish anyway. That still leaves ten solid hours on BBC2 of pop music, all bought for the price of one cheap quiz show.

Just where does this leave the BBC's almighty pretensions that it provides the best broadcasting in the world? Where does it leave its crooning about public service broadcasting? Where does it leave its lofty disinterest in ratings? Where does it leave its delusions of grandeur? Two hours of this concert, since it was plainly an important event, would have been fair: say three, then. Ten hours would have made poor old Reith turn in his grave. I have no hope that my modest remarks will make Alastair Milne even turn in his chair.

At Wembley, as the evening drew on, the spectators were singing along, singing lyrics which, as I have said,

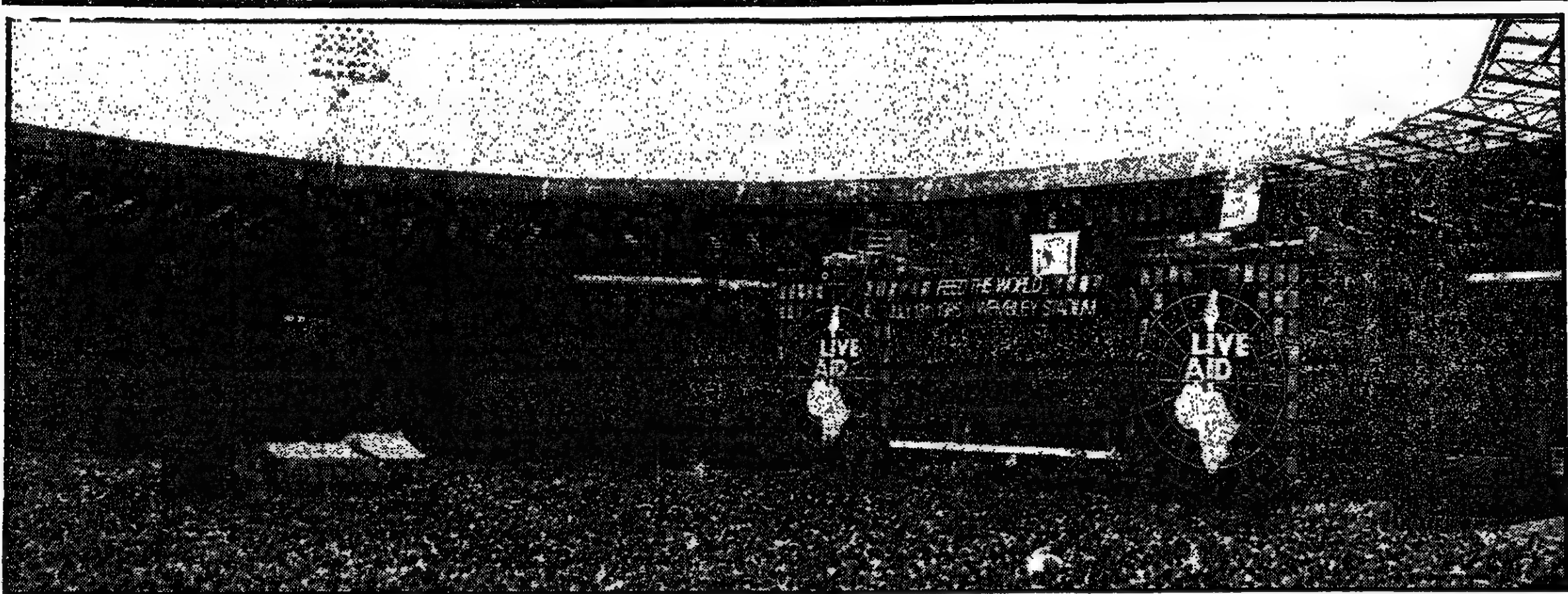
were for the most part, I should have thought, not only inaudible but unidentifiable. This means they know these lyrics intimately. Now you don't expect Glyndebourne, but Wembley's music was for the most part barbaric. Can it be true that this stuff is the only thing many of those spectators knew thoroughly? Or the things they knew most thoroughly? More thoroughly than, say, their work?

At 9.07, down in the banquet hall, lots of police gathered round the entrance to the royal box, and I thought, though the Princess of Wales had long gone, that it must at least be someone about to emerge. But it was only a pop singer, who felt that he had a bit of a slow hand-clap, and there was scattered booing, only it turned out to be Paul McCartney, no less.

I didn't realise this at first. I think many spectators didn't. When he was recognised, and his microphone worked, it all ended in triumph and they all sang "Do They Know It's Christmas?" This was a Cor concert. But as I said at the beginning, it was something more than that. I believe a lot of the spectators would like to take on their shoulders the burden of feeding the world, and believe they can do it, or begin doing it.

Therefore, I suggest that they should demand to know, and should be told, where all the money goes that was raised worldwide on Saturday. I must make it clear that I do not at all question the good faith of the many stars who gave their time, or of the producers, or of anyone concerned with the concert.

The publicity will have helped some of them, but that's by the way and they couldn't help it. But what happens when this money is turned into food and gets out to the world. I have seen sacks of powdered milk grabbed from an American plane in West Africa by the local crooks. So what will happen to the money? What will happen to the food? Anyone who watched for 10 hours at Wembley ought to want to know that.



IN SO FAR as I understand the official Labour Party line against the idea of black section and the position that Mr. Kinnock is putting, it seems to be that the Labour movement really has no internal differentiations. The Labour Party should speak for everybody: within it, men and women, blacks and whites, are equal. To have an organised black section would simply be to have a sort of apartheid in reverse.

I would have more respect for this position if I thought that the Labour party had in fact, in the past, ever really shown itself willing to represent the needs and experiences and demands of black people in this society. But there is no evidence that there has ever been any substantial effort by the Party to move in that direction. And while that has been so, blacks have had to take on those political tasks for themselves.

They have been pushing against opposition in society from a number of points. And now that the advance of their own politics has reached the point where some of them at any rate are knocking on the doors of the traditional political and industrial organisations, those organisations have to yield to those demands — or respond to them in some way.

A second criticism, which I take more seriously, is one advanced by blacks themselves, many of whom have given up the idea of parliamentary politics or salvation through the established political organisations, who have had to organise outside the parliamentary political spectrum and gone to the streets.

There they have had to sustain the resistance that blacks have put up to police harassment and to develop their own legal and advice centres and internal support mechanisms. The fact is that blacks have only really survived socially and politically in this society over the past 20 years precisely through developing their own politics of resistance. They've had very little help from outside, from the traditional political organisations. And what they say is that working in these organisations is a kind of vision from the real task. We'll get lost inside the parliamentary mechanism, they say, and black politics will be confined — becoming just one more issue in the many on Labour's agenda.

This is a very serious question, and I would myself be very concerned if the result of the thrust to develop black sections in the Labour Party were to be the disappearance of the whole range of black political activities in the community. I think that would be a disastrous development.

I think also that those people who are pushing for black sections have to respond to the criticism that they have to show us that they are not simply trying to advance their own political careers, and that they do understand some of the problems involved in trying to limit black politics within the tight framework of a parliamentary political strategy which has never done very much for black people who are themselves outside the political institutions.

I take this criticism very seriously, but I would respond to it by saying that I don't think we are in a situation in which there is only one clear political route along which blacks will and must advance. In fact, we will take any route that is and to establish a political strength of the black community.



No party can beat its own drum over blacks, who are outside the political institutions

The gulf between Labour and blacks

STUART HALL

nity — and to impose its demands on society.

Some people have taken the Labour Party route, and those who are going that way are perfectly right to demand autonomous capacities to organise themselves, and to establish a political agenda for themselves inside the party. That is a perfectly legitimate demand. But it is not the end-all and end-all of black politics.

There have of course been some attempts to found national black political organisations, and I think many people who have been involved in black politics have the idea that perhaps the communities would be stronger if they not only depended on localised political resistance and organisation, but also could come together in some national or nationwide forum which could formulate general demands on behalf of the black community.

That's been tried again and again over the last 20 or 25 years. I suppose that the

attempt to found the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD) in the 1960s was the last really serious effort to found a radical, nationally based, organisation for black politics. One of the reasons why these attempts to establish a national forum have not come off is simply because such organisations tend to be too far divorced from the actual day-to-day experience of repression and exploitation which the black community has gone through.

And I think people are right to say "We're willing to forgo national politics if the result is that we can develop a politics which grows with and from the actual lived experience of blacks in this society."

This is a trend which is true not just of black politics, but of politics in general. People now have much less confidence in the organised political parties and in their capacity to represent the real forces in British politics. The parties seem so

bureaucratically removed from where the daily nitty gritty of politics goes on. That's quite a good reason why we've not seen a national black political organisation, and why I don't think that black sections in the Labour Party should be taken as a substitute for that national black political organisation. We're nowhere near the point where black sections could generalise their political demands sufficiently to meet the variety of black experiences in society. These sections are only

in particular the working class and radical and progressive opinion — has been transformed by the historical presence of substantial numbers of blacks — men and women — working in it. They've changed the nature of class relations and the composition of the class.

They've changed the nature of industrial work and the conditions under which people live in the cities. Their presence is all over the place.

Yet this is not reflected in institutional organisations, which consistently — partly through their racism, partly through their prejudice, partly through an old institutional instinct — just go on doing things as they always have. They have resisted the experience, demands and needs of black people, and the way they want to impact on the industrial agenda. The neglect of black constituents by the Labour Party by now adds up to a horrendous story.

I'm not surprised that in the 1979 and 1983 elections there were significant indications that the Labour vote among black people in inner cities was beginning to fall off. People in the black communities simply don't any longer take an automatic allegiance to the Labour Party as a fact of political life. This is despite the fact

that some people from those communities have joined the party and their trade unions and in many places in London and elsewhere, serve as councillors.

But what many people are saying is that there is very little evidence that the party is able to identify itself with their struggles at the grass roots level or willing to alter its political agenda to reflect the presence of racism in society and the specific needs of black people. The only way for the people who choose to take the Labour route is to begin to transform and change the institutions of the Left and the Labour movement radically from the inside. And they can only do that by organising their experiences politically, and conducting a struggle with their institutions to change their relationship to questions of racism and so on.

Now that seems to me a perfectly legitimate political claim. I'm not at all sure that many black people who have listened to the hypocrisy with which the traditional Labour movement has been so deeply pessimistic about its capacity to alter itself in relation to this changing history.

The Labour movement, the Left and the Labour Party itself are deeply in trouble, deeply in crisis, because of their relationship to a variety of contradictions and struggles — not only among black people, but among women, in sexual politics, in poverty, among people in the oppressed classes of modern Thatcherism. The Labour Party has never been able to identify itself as a living political organisation which seeks to articulate the demands coming from below, and represent its real popular constituencies.

One reason for this is that the Party has this notion that the experience of the working class is an undifferentiated one, that there's a kind of automatic unity in which blacks will love whites, men will love women, straights will love gays, everybody will love everybody else, and the Labour Party will be able to speak on behalf of this already unified, popular set of constituencies.

The fact is that the Labour movement and the Left and the popular constituencies are no longer like that. People have differentiated experiences. They might be members of the working class, but to be a black unemployed youth gives you a different experience, confronts different sources of opposition, than to be white.

The Labour movement in the future is going to have to recognise this much more differentiated nature of its constituencies. It represents it will have to see itself as engaged in the active business of building politics that reflect the experiences of black people, of doing something new to articulate the racism nature of society in which black people and white people together have to live.

That requires a really fundamental change in the nature of the Labour movement and the Left, of which I'm afraid Kinnock, although officially leader of the party, hasn't the slightest conception.

Stuart Hall is professor of sociology at the Open University. This is an edited extract from a discussion to be broadcast on Open Space, B2, on Wednesday night at 7.35.

We are the World; you are the Third World

Mark Lewis

WHEN I first tried to write something on the music industry's various African records and videos, I immediately encountered what seemed to be a moral dilemma. I had about the packaging and presentation of the products, I had to accept that they had at least managed to raise a large amount of money for

undoubtedly a good cause — to be critical in any way would have seemed like an act of bad faith. I was silenced then by the care that the records and their contributors showed.

However to meet these extraordinary manifestations of corporate concern within the music industry with no critical discussion of any kind, because we too care for help, because we too care for the people suffering from the results of political and economic repression, would be to acquiesce in a rather scandalous atmosphere of self-satisfaction. To say nothing more, I believe, but to be silent witness to the depoliticisation of both starvation and the whole notion of care itself.

I was confirmed in my "bad faith" while watching the American Academy Video Awards on TV recently. The Academy announced the introduction of "a very new and special award," I groaned, as thousands of others must have, in cynical expectation. The very first recipient of "The Humanitarian Award" was of course the USA For Africa team, for their song and video We Are The World; for, in the words of one of the record's producers, managing the awesome task of bringing together in one recording of America's greatest living artists.

Their's was neither the first nor the last awesome gathering. Since Christmas of last year we have had Bob Geldof and Midge Ure's Band Aid with Do They Know It's Christmas; and more recently Bryan Adams and friends with Tears Are Not Enough. All three records have gone to the top of their respective charts with the British and American records managing reciprocal transatlantic success.

Who has not been moved in some way by the spectacle of so many of our favourite musicians and singers from different epochs assembled together to sing for the plight of others. There is something quite touching about the likes of Ray Charles, Tina Turner, Bob Dylan and Diana Ross singing together quite simply because they care for a better world. But we should pause to think a little about this notion of caring which is so central to the success of these enterprises. A preliminary question that we might pose then could be: What would constitute a politics of caring?

To pose such a question means ultimately to consider questions of western imperialism and, crucially, the present day "return to Victorian values" as embodied within the concept of philanthropy.

Interestingly, many members of this latterday American salvation army played at Reagan's inaugural benefit. Even more interesting is that a number of the black stars did precisely that when 80 per cent of black Americans, recognising where their interests did not lie, voted against Reagan and his racist imperialist policies. Another awkward fact that we might consider is that some of the singers have in the past performed in South Africa.

Certainly the sense of being "touched" by the singers' performances soon shifted into one of wariness when I considered the lyrics of the USA For Africa song, for they reveal the unwritten texts that inform the sentiments of the project. What is necessarily discovered but also revealed in the words "we are the world" is the role of colonial history and present day imperialism in precipitating many of the current African crises. For their "world" that is elided here is the world of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the programmes of Western defence, and the world markets that dictate the prices and availability of crops — now and in the future. This is the world that is massively culpable for the terrorism of starvation, and it is a world that we wish we were not.

To speak of Western "generosity," as many have done in raising some \$50 million when Third World countries are currently going bankrupt attempting to repay the tens of billions of dollars that they owe to the US and its corporate allies, is a strange use of language.

Both Thatcher and Reagan have undertaken massive dismantlings of their respective welfare states. Renewed emphasis must be given, they declare, to private initiatives and to charitable activities. With this emphasis they are looking nostalgically to an earlier moment in history when welfare was the preserve of the wealthy philanthropist. This shift in priorities from the public to the private must be properly understood within the "new rights" desire for a "return to Victorian values." It is not possible to consider the rock star as the latterday equivalent of the fanatical, rich post-bourgeois entrepreneur of the 19th century? Certainly the whole Band Aid project can be viewed as exactly that form of philanthropic activity so vigorously encouraged by both Thatcher and Reagan.

Before setting too enthusiastically on this analogy, we should consider that there are important differences between the Victorian philanthropist and these modern figures. The 19th century philanthropist, feeling that it was somehow his moral duty to "look after" the poor and the destitute, utilised parts of his own wealth whereas the rock stars are for the most part only encouraged as to donate their money.

The earlier philanthropist often insisted that his work remain anonymous or at the very least discreet. Today the stars, together with the music industry, have taken advantage of the massive explosion in public opinion communications in order to participate in one of the biggest media performances in history.

Philanthropy and charity are predicted on a masking over of contradiction, and therefore involve an absolute disavowal of politics and ideology. In other words, the philanthropist is occasionally forced to recognise — he quite often inadvertently stumbles upon things: turning on the television for instance, in public, the fact people in the world who are in a worse position than himself. But rather than struggling to radically change the system that has produced him as secure and wealthy in public and as destitute and starving, he chooses merely to apply band-aids, hoping of course that those more unsightly reminders of inequality and injustice will disappear.

Mark Lewis is a photographer who teaches visual studies in Ottawa.

Paymasters who hurt more than they help

Teresa Gorman

THE GOVERNMENT will shortly be deciding whether to abolish Britain's 2 wages councils, and the minimum wage rates they impose for 2.75 million workers in traditionally low-paid industries mainly retailing, catering and clothing.

There will be those within the Conservative Party, who, following the Brecon and Radnor by-election, will urge the Government to abandon its more radical proposals, including any idea of tackling this potentially controversial issue.

This would be tragic. It is the current administration's lack of a radical approach to unemployment that is responsible for much of

its loss of electoral support.

Wages councils dictate the terms of employment for over 300,000 workers, the majority of whom employ less than 10 people. These small firms are much more vulnerable to changes in market conditions than are large industries, characterised by a few employers dealing with a large labour force. For them collective bargaining may be appropriate. But for small firms, flexibility in wage negotiations is often essential to their survival.

Wages councils are defended on grounds that they protect vulnerable workers from low wages. But the very opposite is the case. The concept of "low pay" is, in any case, vague and in need of clarification. The question must surely be: paid, relative to what, the whom? There can be no objective definition of the term. Wage rates — whether "high," "medium" or "low" — are, or should be, deter-

mined within the specific economic conditions experienced by the business.

And behind the business stands the customer. It is he or she who ultimately decides on the rate for the job. Within the context of a free economy a person's pay is determined by the demand for the end product. Why else do some professional tennis players earn millions each year while the men who prepare the courts for them to play on earn lesser sums? If wages are too high relative to demand, the predictable consequence will be unemployment for the staff.

Many individual small firms will pay far more than the desirous rates recommended by wages councils for adults and skilled workers. But inevitably some will not be able to meet the demand. Are we right to destroy these potential jobs which may be raised by someone looking for work

for reasons other than money? It may be to supplement a family income. Two thirds of jobs covered by wages councils are in fact part-time. Or the job may provide them with a chance to gain valuable work experience which could lead to something better. Most important of all, it may be the only opportunity for a locally or nationally based person to get out of the home and meet others. A business which is prepared to provide such a valuable service should not be pilloried by the rhetoric of the Low Pay Unit.

The primary function of a business in a free society is to provide goods and services, not employment. Employment is secondary to this. The business is a success. Forcing the businessman to act as a branch of the welfare state does untold harm to job opportunities.

We have a social security system which is designed to provide a safety net for those who, for one reason or another, cannot earn much. Nowadays, if a worker thinks his pay is too low he is free to turn down the job and devote himself to something else or he can decide not to work at all.

Perhaps the greatest harm done by wages councils is to the young and unskilled. The average starting rate for a 16-year-old school leaver is 62 per cent of the adult rate (compared with only 20 per cent in most of our European counterparts). So it is little wonder that employers increasingly prefer to use a mature and skilled person on a part-time basis, and it is no surprise at all that we have a high level of youth unemployment.

A new religious law may free you of your immediate sense of frustration with what seems an antiquated system. But if the new law code itself divinely ordained and basically unalterable, it can only have a very limited shelf-life.

Baha'i law may differ in many details from Islamic law, but it is still a sharia, a system of religious legislation that must be obeyed — and enforced — as the ultimate expression of God's will for men, both individually and corporately. A Baha'i spaceman would not have to

cover his head when praying, but he would still have to perform his ablutions, and his glib and pray.

The problem of adjustment seems to lie, then, not so much with religions in the abstract, but with those concrete religions that are bound by a code of ethics and behaviour that forces the individual to conform to a total, unchallengeable system. So long as such systems are closed rather than open, historicist and utopian rather than committed to an empiricist working out of life in the world, they will either remain loftily immune to change or, in their rigidity, immensely vulnerable to it.

Dr Dennis MacEoin lectures on Islam in the Department of Religious Studies in the University of Newcastle.



FACE TO FAITH

Denis MacEoin

WHILE A TWA airliner was grounded on the tarmac at Beirut airport, surrounded by Shiite militiamen, the American space shuttle Discovery was orbiting a few hundred miles above it, with a Sunni astronaut aboard. Shortly before his departure into the hitherto un-Islamised void, the young spaceman was given permission by the Saudi religious authorities to perform the five ritual prayers of the day. Since hearing of this decision, my mind has been exercised by the very many issues such a ruling raises in terms of Islamic laws. I have to ask how it is deemed possible for even the most pious Muslim astronaut to pray at all. Ablutions are far from

the only requirement for prayer in Islam.

Perhaps this all sounds a little facetious, but it does indeed raise a serious point. Islam is not the only religion with a demanding legal and ritual system: the above example was chosen simply because it presented itself. But I do think it serves to illustrate the idea that we should not, perhaps, be asking whether religion as such can adjust (or be made to adjust) to modern situations and methods, but whether certain types of religion are capable of making such an adjustment.

Since the last century, Muslim reformers have tried all sorts of ways to get round the problems raised by contact with Western society, its devices, and its val-

ues. Such attempts are not, in fact, all that new. Ever since the days of Muhammad in the 7th century, when Muslim theorists first advanced the notion of a pure system of Islamic practices derived from that of the Prophet and his companions, people have had to adjust the ideal to the reality or vice versa.

There are only two easy ways out of such a dilemma: to abandon the faith altogether or to create a new religion. The Baha'is opted for the second solution in the last century when they emerged from Shiite Islam with a new religious law and the dream of a perfect society ruled by religious institutions. Modern Baha'is still

preach their faith as a new religion for modern man, divinely-revealed to be consonant with the needs of contemporary society. But the Baha'i solution illustrates the problem of the easy option. A new religious law may free you of your immediate sense of frustration with what seems an antiquated system. But if the new law code itself divinely ordained and basically unalterable, it can only have a very limited shelf-life.

Baha'i law may differ in many details from Islamic law, but it is still a sharia, a system of religious legislation that must be obeyed — and enforced — as the ultimate expression of God's will for men, both individually and corporately. A Baha'i spaceman would not have to

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THIS WEEK IN POLITICS

House of Commons

Monday: Debate on National Health Service pay; oil and pipelines bill, remaining stages; Trustee Savings Bank bill, Lords amendments.

Tuesday: Debate on rate support grant for England and Wales.

Wednesday: Administration of justice bill, remaining stages; Debate on Edinburgh rate reduction report; revaluation rate rebates (Scotland) order.

Thursday: Debate on export promotion estimates; Insolventcy bill, remaining stages.

Friday: Betting and gaming (Northern Ireland) order; nursing homes and agencies (N.I.) order; gas (N.I.) order.

House of Lords

Monday: Local government bill, Commons amendments; short debate on reform of licensing laws.

Tuesday: Transport bill committee; Northern Ireland orders.

Wednesday: Sporting events (control of alcohol) bill; report and third reading; supplementary estimates (requirements) amendment; regulation of district salmon fisheries boards (Scotland) bill, committee.

Select Committees

Monday: Treasury: International Monetary Arrangements. Witness: Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Public Accounts: Department of Trade report on Nexos. Monitoring of the British Technology Group. Witnesses: Sir Brian Hayes and Mr C. Barker.

Tuesday: Education: Prison. Education. Witness: Lord Glenarthur.

Wednesday: Scottish Affairs: Fisheries Protection. Witnesses: Scottish Office officials.

Trade: The Post Office. Witness: Sir Ronald Dearing.

Employment: Special employment measures. Witness: The Volunteer Centre.

Unopposed Bills: Oxfordshire (Lords) Greater London Council (General Powers). British Railways (Trowse Bridge) (Lords).

Finding hotel rooms is big business. Geoffrey Gibbs reports

Bookings in plenty and no reservations

BUSINESS PEOPLE

MOST companies would be aghast if their staff spent as much time on the telephone as do many of the 300 people employed by the privately-controlled Expotel group.

But telephone lines provide the lifeblood of business on which the west London-based hotel reservations and theatre bookings combine depends for its very existence. The hotter the telephone, the happier the management.

This year the banks of phones at the group's Hamersmith headquarters have been hotter than ever. Expotel is doing a roaring trade in its staple business of finding hotel rooms for the corporate customers who use the service. And with tourists flooding into Britain, its Keith Prowse offshoot has been kept firmly on its toes by the daily demand for its theatre, pop concert and sports ticketing operations.

Expotel is the brainchild of publicity-shy Ranjiv Anand whose parents settled in Britain in the 1940s after finding the family home on the wrong side of the line during the dark days of partition in India.

Anand's father, who worked in the commerce department of the Indian High Commission in London, brought his wife back to London and started a small hotel in Kensington.

It was while working there during a summer vacation from university that Ranjiv, now 36, spotted the business opening that led to the formation of the original Expotel operation.

The hotel, renamed the

Kensington Town House and no longer owned by the family, was close to both Earls Court and Olympia. This meant that the business travellers who regularly used the hotel often found they could not get a room when a major exhibition was on at one of the nearby exhibition centres.

"And that," as Ranjiv's younger, more flamboyant brother Dev remarks, "was not a good business philosophy."

The task of finding hotel rooms may have started as a service to the hotel's regular customers but it soon developed into a business in its own right.

"There were other booking agencies around but they were doing things in a very low key manner," says Dev, aged 30, the managing director of the hotel reservations arm of the group.

Having identified the opportunity presented by the reservations business, Ranjiv dropped out of his studies at the University of London in 1971 to set up his own operation. He was joined by his brother in June of the following year.

The business that started life from a room in the Town House "with two phones and a telex" now claims to be the largest hotel accommodation reservations business, handling around 1,300 bookings in UK and overseas hotels each day and acting for more than 15,000 companies each year.

The group provides a free service to the hotel customer but takes a basic 8 per cent commission from the hotel itself for filling the room. It has a regular allocation of 1,200 rooms in London and a further 750 in the rest of the UK. It undertakes to guarantee every booking even in the event of late arrival.

Expotel is quick to emphasise that its role is that of broker and not of representa-



Dev Anand: "We are quite happy being private"

tive for the hotels. A close watch is kept on the quality of rooms and services provided by the establishments into which clients are booked.

While the hotel bookings operation remains the mainstay of the group, Expotel has branched out into a number of related areas. It now runs a busy conference desk offering a venue-finding service for companies planning conferences and seminars and a special events desk that works closely with the organisers using the National Exhibition Centre and other venues.

Expotel's biggest move came four years ago when it acquired the then ailing Keith Prowse theatre ticketing agency and travel business for a reported £500,000.

The group spent two years turning the agency around, putting in new systems, expanding the ticketing operations into other areas such as pop concerts and sporting events, and creating a corporate hospitality business for which Ranjiv Anand has spotted a growing demand in the mid 1970s.

Under the banner, Keith Prowse Superstar, the company now sells packages to events such as Wimbledon (by appointment to the All England Club) and to overseas events such as the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and the Monaco Grand Prix.

Keith Prowse has been trading healthily since 1983 and will make a useful contribution to an overall group profit that could be set to top the £1 million mark for the first time this year.

Turnover of the combined organisation is running at around £55 million with about £28 million coming from hotel bookings, £20 million from the Keith Prowse ticketing operation and the remainder from retail and business house travel.

The successful growth of the organisation has inevitably prompted a number of inquiries from potential sponsors eager to persuade the group to go public. But the four working directors appear in no hurry to come to market.

At present the business is firmly controlled by the two brothers who own 75 per cent of the shares between them. The balance is held by the Keith Prowse managing director, Paul Burns, who joined Expotel from Britany Ferries in 1981, and Peter Selby, the Keith Prowse marketing director who came to the group in 1974 from Rank Hotels where he was conference sales manager.

"Right now we are quite happy being private," says Dev Anand. "It gives us a certain flexibility. But we tend to do things as if we were a public company in the way we manage our affairs and we are pretty much aware that one day we may want to go public if a particular acquisition came along or we wanted significant capital for expansion."

With or without outside capital, he sees plenty of growth potential within Expotel's existing sphere of operations.

Regional and overseas offices have been opened in Manchester, Belfast, Dublin, Sydney and New York and the group is looking at three or four European countries in which it would be feasible to extend its various operations.

While the hotel reservations company draws its business from finding accommodation both in the UK and overseas for the corporate market, Keith Prowse's ticketing activities are aimed primarily at the consumer market — are at present focused entirely on the UK Expotel directors feel there is room to extend the ticketing business into other markets and believe they are close to breaking into Broadway by establishing a facility to sell tickets both from London and New York.

The special events offshoot which handles about 300 different events each year is being expanded through a new office at the Glasgow exhibition centre and the group is paying attention to improving the ticketing efficiency of its operations with the computerisation of the London, Manchester and Glasgow offices later this year. Travel too is regarded as an area for further growth, with particular emphasis being placed on building up the business travel operations.

The hidden costs of a company car

THE HIGH cost of motoring is bothering one reader — only one? — who writes to blame it on frequent model changes and facelifts and the company car pool. I am certainly in agreement with the second cause. As this institution — largely a British one — seems to be entirely immoral, as there has been no discussion in Parliament or elsewhere on whether or not some people should have a special advantage over their fellows, it is simply an arbitrary decision of the tax people.

A free car supplied with free tax, insurance, servicing, repairs, and petrol must be worth at least £3,000 a year, yet the tax imposed reaches a maximum of about one-tenth of this amount, although people still complain about this minuscule charge. In other countries this concession is limited to very few people in the United States.

For example, to presidents and vice-presidents of companies, not to every office boy, as in England. One of the great injustices is that the man with a company car enjoys free travel to and from his work, while the rest of us have to pay for out of taxed income. How can this be justified? The company car is no longer a tool which the man needs, but a perk in lieu of salary, or in addition to salary.

Returning to the United States for a moment, I visited a friend there (now retired) who was president of a large company. He not only had a fleet of Cadillacs, but a period barn suitably stored to house them, and his private petrol pump at home maintained by the company. He also had an outdoor dining room heated by 30,000 watts in winter so that he could entertain his guests. I don't want you to think this is just the average American home. No danger.

But my reader who started this says: "One of the reasons for the high cost of motoring is the rapid model-changing. Even when there has been no alteration in the

George Bishop has a look at some people with a special advantage over their fellows

mechanics of a car it is given cosmetic changes. New colour schemes, body stripes, wheel trims. This means additional lines of spares have to be carried which serve no real purpose."

The firm of Datsun has introduced an incredible number of changes to their basic models over the last few years. This keeps the second-hand value of their cars down. This would, of course, act against the new car buyer who would lose out on his trade-in, but help the man who is buying his old car.

My reader goes on: "Apart from this the biggest cause of the rising cost of motoring must be company cars. Because the cost is not borne by the user and the true cost is partly shared between employer and taxpayer there is no incentive to keep costs low." Hear, hear.

He goes on: "The economic cost of motoring is only part of the problem. Social costs, inflicted by pollution, road casualties, and less of visual amenity are borne by everybody. We all pay, whether we are motorists or not. Surely any fair society would make those who benefit pay for the problems which result?"

"Motoring should only be permitted to the level where roads can cope without accidents, and to the tolerable levels of pollution. At present we do not encourage or make easy the use of alternative transport. For short journeys walking, cycling, or electric vehicles should be the norm. This means making available safe routes where heavy vehicles such as large motorbikes or cars are forbidden."

This sounds like cycle tracks, which by and large would refuse to use. I think I would stand the discrimination if it saved my neck. I must say that when I consider there are millions of vehicles driving north up the M1 daily and an equal number coming South at the same time I wonder whether we could not institute some form of collaboration so that many of the journeys could be made unnecessary, just as the telephone authorities are arguing.

Now that the computer is so commonplace it should be possible to coordinate travellers so that they could share a car, go on the train, or cut down unnecessary journeys in some way? It was done during the war under the slogan "is your journey really necessary?" and could be done again, although in those days the government regulated travel by road by rationing petrol.

In peacetime people will oppose too much control of their movements but if there is to be conservation of energy I fancy that some time in the future we may have to prove to some official or other that our journey is really necessary.

Common sense does say that it is a nonsense for all these cars to go North while an equal number are rolling South, and that there must be a way of collating these activities, although we have failed to find a way to make companies move their goods by rail instead of by road, which would make good sense. The trouble is the government makes a lot of money out of taxes on road transport, which really is unnecessary for long journeys which could be done by rail to our mutual advantage by getting lorries off the road and making better use of the railways.

In my own life I do tend to use rail or air for long journeys when possible, but the usual problem is of needing local transport, at the other end. This can be solved by hire cars, but this is an expensive way of doing things.



Mercedes-Benz 190E (above) and the Saab 900 Turbo

Spoilers, dams — and skirts

COMPARISONS, as we are frequently reminded, are odorous which seems to leave the high performance version of the Mercedes-Benz 190 in something of a field of its own. A standard 2299cc engine has had extensive work done on it by Cosworth (of Grand Prix fame) with the result that it now produces a hefty 185 bhp — enough to push it to a 140 mph-plus maximum, a vivid acceleration, yet a docility when called for. Surprisingly, on the basis of the manufacturer's fuel tests, its consumption is not outrageous.

It comes with a full specification and spoilers and dams and skirts which the company assures me are not just bolt-on goodies but are all part of the aerodynamic treatment that reduces lift and improves stability and roadholding.

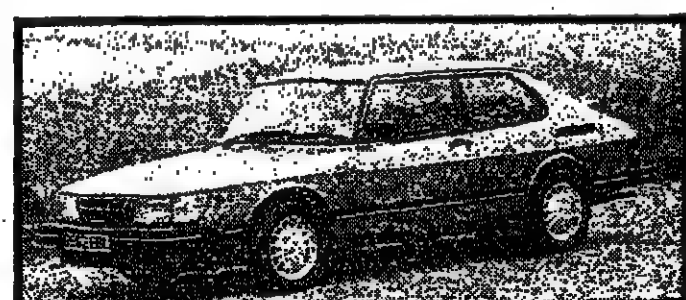
The cost is £21,045 but it

seems pointless rushing to your local dealer with a cheque — the orders are already in for the two hundred right hand drive models that will be produced this year; that figure should be doubled during 1986.

Porsche would obviously consider themselves to have a challenger as would BMW though the Mercedes secures on accommodation and boot

space. But a fair compromise could be found with the Saab 900 Turbo. A spacious car, not as fast and with a somewhat dated body. Yet it certainly has a flair and would cost £8,000 less than the Mercedes — some buyers might feel that the Saab offers admirable restraint against the bullishness of the Mercedes. And do have a word with your insurers first.

R.H.



CONSUMER COLUMN

Rosemary Collins

THE ACTIVITIES of rogue directors and phoenix companies, the kind that rise from the ashes of insolvency with a new name and a queue of angry but impotent creditors, have always featured high on the list of regular complaints registered with MPs and consumer advice centres.

This government's attempt to do something about it, in the insolvency bill, has had a difficult passage so far in Parliament and remains on the Commons' agenda this week in much amended form for its report stage.

The mauling suffered by the bill, both in the Lords and the Commons committees stage, is explained by the clash of vested interests lobbying for the first major

piece of legislation to cover this subject for nearly a hundred years. The bill's most forthright critics claim the mauling is also due to some of the most opaque and confusing legislative drafting ever seen.

At the same time, the directors' organisations have been fearful that too strict controls in part of the bill which are aimed at the rogues could paralyse ordinary, honest commercial risk-taking.

The consumer organisations, on the other hand, believe that in its present form the bill does not go nearly far enough. Even if it is implemented in the spirit in which it has been drafted, the obscurity of its language will thwart the legislators' best intentions.

"If some of the bill's clauses are not clear to Parliament, as MPs have complained, then they will not be clear to the courts or to the liquidators," says Jeremy Mitchell, director of the National Consumer Council. "The law will not be used in its present form."

One of the most recent attempts to have the bill amended further came last month in the unlikely shape of a joint approach to the government from the NCC, the Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors.

Their proposal concerned Clause 9 in the original bill, now confusingly renumbered Clause 10 in the latest draft. This clause had survived intact the upsets of the Lords

and the Commons' committee, and it makes directors personally liable for the company's debts if they are found guilty of the new offence of wrongful trading.

The three organisations suggested jointly that preferential creditors be excluded from these personal liability measures, and that "wrongful trading" should be defined as starting from the moment that a company is unable to pay its debts.

A few days ago Norman Tebbit, the Industry Secretary, wrote to them all rejecting all their joint proposals. Accepting these major changes would have frozen some companies into immobility and denied them the chance of trading themselves out of difficulties. It did the rights of preferential creditors, who include the Government with its preferred status in claiming payment of certain tax debts from insolvent companies, were whittled away substantially in earlier amendments elsewhere in the bill.

Mr Tebbit was unwilling to reopen the issue. There is reluctance in his department to see the bill rushed any further, or major debate on it revived.

If wrongful trading was defined as the NCC, CBI and Institute of Directors suggested, Mr Tebbit wrote, a director "would escape if he resigned before the first cheque bounced."

As now drafted, wrongful trading starts at the moment when the directors of a com-

pany either know or ought to know that liquidation is inevitable. Jeremy Mitchell points out that there comes a point when every director of every insolvent company knows that liquidation is inevitable, even if it is only five minutes before catastrophe becomes public knowledge. No one, however, is arguing that all directors are guilty of wrongful trading.

The bill covers both voluntary and compulsory liquidation through insolvency, and directors can be disqualified from holding further directorships if the liquidator makes a sufficiently damning report on their activities to the Department of Trade and Industry. Liquidators will be able to bring civil action against directors in certain circumstances, when they have been found guilty of wrongful trading, for the repayment of creditors out of their personal funds.

But will liquidators act as the bill seems to expect? Mr Mitchell is not alone in doubting whether liquidators will be able to make sense of the provisions, particularly the newly numbered Clause 10.

A director would be guilty of wrongful trading if he knew or ought to have known that there "was no reasonable prospect that the company would avoid going into insolvent liquidation," unless he then took steps to minimise the potential loss to the company's creditors, acting as "a reasonably diligent per-

son" might act. Much will hinge upon the liquidator's definition of "reasonable prospect" and "reasonably diligent."

Mr Tebbit's advisers insist that in trying to tighten up the definition of wrongful trading and maximise the amount of money an ordinary creditor might recover, the NCC, the CBI and the Institute of Directors were unwittingly excluding whole swathes of potential villains from the legal net.

Excluding creditors with preferred status, for instance, from the personal liability provisions would let off absolutely any company with only preferred status creditors on its books when the company goes bankrupt.

If the wording of some of the bill is so opaque as to be unintelligible to laymen, then its critics must find comfort in the fact that it was drawn up with care by the finest of parliamentary draftsmen, who have assisted Ministers that the courts will eventually interpret it in precisely the form intended, whether anyone else understands the process or not. In seeking greater clarity, the lobbying organisations are clouding the issue, it is said in DTI circles.

Assuming no more major changes, the insolvency bill should receive the royal assent later this year and be implemented, perhaps in stages, by the end of 1986. Then the disputing parties can sit back and see in the courts who was right.

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Mini 6800	£5050	10.5L 53	£6690
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Mini 8300	£5500	13.0L 53	£7190
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Mini 10100	£6040	16.0L 53	£7790
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Mini 10700	£6220	17.0L 53	£7990
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Mini 11300	£6400	18.0L 53	£8190
Mini 11600	£6490	18.5L 53	£8290
Mini 11900	£6580	19.0L 53	£8390
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Mini 14600	£7390	23.5L 53	£9290
Mini 14900	£7480	24.0L 53	£9390
Mini 15200	£7570	24.5L 53	£9490
Mini 15500	£7660	25.0L 53	£9590
Mini 15800	£7750	25.5L 53	£9690
Mini 16100	£7840	26.0L 53	£9790
Mini 16400	£7930	26.5L 53	£9890
Mini 16700	£8020	27.0L 53	£9990
Mini 17000	£8110	27.5L 53	£10090
Mini 17300	£8200	28.0L 53	£10190
Mini 17600	£8290	28.5L 53	£10290
Mini 17900	£8380	29.0L 53	£10390
Mini 18200	£8470	29.5L 53	£10490
Mini 18500	£8560	30.0L 53	£10590
Mini 18800	£8650	30.5L 53	£10690
Mini 19100	£8740	31.0L 53	£10790
Mini 19400	£8830	31.5L 53	£10890
Mini 19700	£8920	32.0L 53	£10990
Mini 20000	£9010	32.5L 53	£11090
Mini 20300	£9100	33.0L 53	£11190
Mini 20600	£9190	33.5L 53	£11290
Mini 20900	£9280	34.0L 53	£11390
Mini 21200	£9370	34.5L 53	£11490
Mini 21500	£9460	35.0L 53	£11590
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HINAULT: The bloodied Tour leader at the St Etienne finish

Charles Burgess with the Tour de France in Aurillac

Hinault broken but not beaten

A Spaniard won, a Belgian was second and Sean Kelly of Ireland was third when the Bastille Day stage of the Tour de France ended in the Auvergne town of Aurillac yesterday. But at least the French were able to celebrate the survival of their favourite, Bernard Hinault, who had bounced across the road and broken his nose in a crash in St Etienne on Saturday.

The country had held its breath, an apt act considering Hinault's injury, to see whether the holder of the yellow jersey would be all right. They need not have worried: Hinault arrived at the start in St Etienne yesterday morning to announce that he had slept well and was ready for the fray. His nose had been fractured in two places, but not put out of joint, and he had four stitches in a cut in his head.

After a 237-kilometre ride west across the verdant beauty of the Massif Central, Hinault finished with all his main

rivals and, apart from a sore nose, said he was feeling good. "I still have my two arms, and my two legs and they will get my head to Paris."

The Breton had crashed 300 metres from the line in St Etienne and yesterday the argument still raged about who or what had caused it. What is without doubt is that Hinault, the Australian Phil Anderson and four other riders went down, their bodies and bikes bouncing along the Cours Fauriel. One Spaniard rode over Hinault and continued.

There was a media rush up the closed road to stop. It was five minutes before Hinault, his face covered in blood, and Anderson, his clothes ripped, remounted and then staggered across the line. Anderson had his shoes stolen by souvenir hunters, both had to change bikes. As the spill was in the last kilometre they did not lose any time, this rule being in force because accidents are so common in final sprints.

Some say it was the young Canadian, Bauer, who caused the accident by swerving to avoid something bumped into by Anderson, who then ran into Hinault. Bauer said he went in a straight line. Yesterday Hinault was saying nothing in public, but Anderson said that he knew Hinault was as strong as he seems.

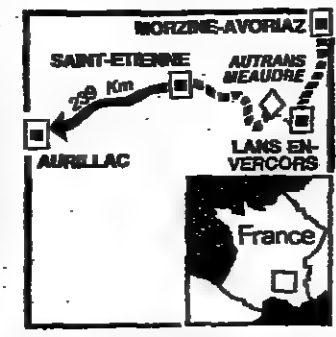
Anderson said: "Hinault was being very childish, saying that everything was my fault. He obviously had no idea who

caused it, but blamed me. He was being a baby. I don't fall on my arse for fun."

Every rider agreed that yesterday Hinault was as strong as ever, so perhaps the matter can be forgotten. But we shall see in the Pyrenees tomorrow whether Hinault is as strong as he seems.

Yesterday's 15th stage belonged to the 25-year-old Spanish rider, Eduardo Chozas, whose Reynolds team knew at the start that they had no chance of winning the tour. A stage was all they could hope for and Chozas, who made a long break last week only to be caught just before the end, delivered the goods yesterday.

This time he stayed away for 100 kilometres over hills and dales resembling Yorkshire. But the hills were bigger and the long, slow climb up the Puy Mary which last 60 kilometres before a short, sharp push to the summit was the most spectacular of the day. Chozas was nearly 11 minutes clear of the bunch at the



John Rodda reports from Crystal Palace

Clark's shining run overshadows Irish

ATHLETICS

PROMISES of golden days rather than any instant glister marked the Kodak AAA Championships at Crystal Palace. Steve Cram limped off to nurse his damaged calf muscle and lose a slice of his participation money. He must hope that health returns by Tuesday for his scheduled battle in Nice against Cruz and Aoudia. Meanwhile it was the Irish and the London Irish who hogged the limelight, although even they were outshone by a magnificent 400 metres championship.

Two 18-year-olds, Darren Clark of Australia, who had won the title for the previous two years, and Derek Redmond, the new man for one lap from Birmingham, came out of the final together and ran the straight in a harmony of movement which never disguised the fight. By this time, they had despatched the American champion, Mark Rowe, and Kris Akabusi, the Olympic silver-medallist in the relay, was adrift as well.

Redmond looked exciting, upright and in control, but over the final 20 metres displayed just a hint of fade. Clark, who has been in this sort of tight situation many times before, knows how to recognise those slight signs of weakness, and held on to win in 46.55sec, while Red-

mond in his slipstream topped the clock at 45.52sec. In the preliminaries on Saturday, Redmond had also finished under 46sec, eliminating the world champion, Bert Cameron of Jamaica, in the process.

"I turned on the pressure at 180 metres and drew alongside Clark," Redmond said. After that, Redmond did as much as could be expected, but he knows that he has to take out much more in the first 50 metres of a race. "I know I look lackadaisical, it's something I must work on. But it needs confidence," he said.

Ade Mafe of London Irish, another 18-year-old, stole the 200 metres on the line from Buster Watson of Blackheath. Mafe was 1/100th of a second under 21, and can attribute that time and victory to his discipline. Clark concentrated all the way, knowing that one misplaced step could lead to defeat.

Marcus O'Sullivan of Ireland proved the master tactician of a 1,500 metres which lacked the pomp that a Coe, Cram or Ovett would have provided. It really required someone to touch the accelerator in mid-race, but no one wanted to do that sort of work, and when O'Sullivan and Ray Flynn, one of his four compatriots in the final, pumped up the pace over the final 300 metres, there was instant disaster behind.

Chris McGeorge, moving up to the distance from 800 metres, achieved a personal best of 3min 41.46sec, but one felt he ought to have had the speed to go with the Irish at the finish.

The humid, heavy afternoon was doubtless a contributory cause to the sluggish air about the 5,000 metres. At one point it looked as though Mike McLeod, Britain's forgotten silver-medallist of the LA Games, was going out bravely to turn the screw; then, near the end, the hulking figure of John Walker from New Zealand drifted through on the outside.

But David Lewis, who had also been close to, if not in, the lead, controlled the race across the final 1,000 metres and injected some pace into the last lap. He screwed up his eyes and tightened his fists as he surged himself through the last 200 metres: the effort was necessary, too, because Paul Davies, 3,000 metres steeplechase, hounded him down the straight, although misjudging the distance he had left in which to catch his prey.

In the field, David Otley, silver-medallist in LA, launched his javelin 88.32 metres, a championship best mark. In his final throw while in the high jump the British were obliterated again, with Milt Otley of Canada winning at a modest 2.28 metres, ahead of four other overseas visitors.

AAA CHAMPIONSHIPS RESULTS IN DETAIL

100M (A) 10.45: 1. D. Clark (AUS) 10.45; 2. D. Redmond (GBR) 10.46; 3. B. Rowe (GBR) 10.47; 4. K. Akabusi (GBR) 10.48; 5. M. O'Sullivan (IRL) 10.49; 6. R. Flynn (IRL) 10.50; 7. S. Cram (GBR) 10.51; 8. J. Walker (NZL) 10.52; 9. P. Davies (GBR) 10.53; 10. J. McGeorge (GBR) 10.54; 11. J. Rodda (GBR) 10.55; 12. J. Rodda (GBR) 10.56; 13. J. Rodda (GBR) 10.57; 14. J. Rodda (GBR) 10.58; 15. J. Rodda (GBR) 10.59; 16. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.00; 17. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.01; 18. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.02; 19. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.03; 20. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.04; 21. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.05; 22. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.06; 23. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.07; 24. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.08; 25. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.09; 26. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.10; 27. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.11; 28. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.12; 29. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.13; 30. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.14; 31. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.15; 32. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.16; 33. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.17; 34. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.18; 35. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.19; 36. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.20; 37. J. Rodda (GBR) 11.21; 38. J. 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10	9	News: A Small Country Living Magazine for country-lovers.
10	30	Morning Story: A Self-Possessed Woman by Julian Barnes.
11	5	Daily Service.
11	11	News: Down Your Way in Glenageary.
11	45	Poetry Please! Verse requests.
12	0	News: You and Yours.
12	27	The Travelling Show: Globe-Trotting Fair.
1	0	The World at One: News.
1	40	The Archers.
3	0	News: Women's Hour: surrogate mothers. Sisters talk about why she had a baby to be given away.
3	0	News: Afternoon Play: Virgin and the Duke of Orleans.
4	30	William Stead's fight, 100 years ago, against child prostitution.
4	40	Music Shop. Musicians' jargon.
4	40	Story Time: Family Self by James Lee White (I).
5	0	FM News magazine.
6	0	The Six O'Clock News.
6	30	Quote . . . Unquote. New series of quotations from the Guinness.
7	0	News: The Archers.
7	20	Strictly Instrumental.
		Conversation and music with Joshua Rifkin.
7	45	Calendar. Weekly lab report.
8	15	The Monday Play: Behavioural Sciences. Black comedy by Martya Wade.
9	15	Calendar. Arts magazine.
9	45	A Book at Bedtime: The McGuffin by John Bowen (I).
10	30	The World Tonight.
11	15	The Financial World Tonight.
11	30	Good Evening Parliament.
12	0	News: weather; interval.
12	30	Shipping Forecast.

VHF: 1 55-2 05 pm Listening Corner.
 11 26-12 10 am Open University.

News (C45M): 4 0 am As Radio 2, 5 25 Terence O'Donoghue, 7 32 AM, 10 3 Met-Finn, 11 10 Hooters, 11 38 pm Met-Finn, 11 50 pm Hooters, 12 35 AM, 12 45 AM Williams, 3 3 Roundabout at 23, 4 00 Catchphrase, 4 15 As Radio 4, 4 20 folk music, 4 30 As Radio 2, 5 15 As Radio 2.

News (VHF): 5 55 am Weather, 6 00 Cinema 4, 6 25 Hot Sobol, 6 55 Breakfast, 7 15 News, 7 30 12, 7 47 am Niall an Eiseir, 8 00 Ar, 8 15 Ar, 9 00 Curdillo, 9 15 Curdillo, 9 30 Curdillo, 9 45 Curdillo, 9 55 Post Prynhawn, 10 00 Gweir Radio 4, 10 15 Curdillo, 10 30 Curdillo, 10 45 News, 10 55 News, 11 00 Curdillo, 11 15 Curdillo, 11 30 Curdillo, 11 45 Curdillo, 12 00 Curdillo, 12 15 Curdillo, 12 30 Curdillo, 12 45 Curdillo, 12 55 Curdillo, 1 00 Curdillo, 1 15 Curdillo, 1 30 Curdillo, 1 45 Curdillo, 1 55 Curdillo, 2 00 Curdillo, 2 15 Curdillo, 2 30 Curdillo, 2 45 Curdillo, 2 55 Curdillo, 3 00 Curdillo, 3 15 Curdillo, 3 30 Curdillo, 3 45 Curdillo, 3 55 Curdillo, 4 00 Curdillo, 4 15 Curdillo, 4 30 Curdillo, 4 45 Curdillo, 4 55 Curdillo, 5 00 Curdillo, 5 15 Curdillo, 5 30 Curdillo, 5 45 Curdillo, 5 55 Curdillo, 6 00 Curdillo, 6 15 Curdillo, 6 30 Curdillo, 6 45 Curdillo, 6 55 Curdillo, 7 00 Curdillo, 7 15 Curdillo, 7 30 Curdillo, 7 45 Curdillo, 7 55 Curdillo, 8 00 Curdillo, 8 15 Curdillo, 8 30 Curdillo, 8 45 Curdillo, 8 55 Curdillo, 9 00 Curdillo, 9 15 Curdillo, 9 30 Curdillo, 9 45 Curdillo, 9 55 Curdillo, 10 00 Curdillo, 10 15 Curdillo, 10 30 Curdillo, 10 45 Curdillo, 10 55 Curdillo, 11 00 Curdillo, 11 15 Curdillo, 11 30 Curdillo, 11 45 Curdillo, 11 55 Curdillo, 12 00 Curdillo, 12 15 Curdillo, 12 30 Curdillo, 12 45 Curdillo, 12 55 Curdillo, 1 00 Curdillo, 1 15 Curdillo, 1 30 Curdillo, 1 45 Curdillo, 1 55 Curdillo, 2 00 Curdillo, 2 15 Curdillo, 2 30 Curdillo, 2 45 Curdillo, 2 55 Curdillo, 3 00 Curdillo, 3 15 Curdillo, 3 30 Curdillo, 3 45 Curdillo, 3 55 Curdillo, 4 00 Curdillo, 4 15 Curdillo, 4 30 Curdillo, 4 45 Curdillo, 4 55 Curdillo, 5 00 Curdillo, 5 15 Curdillo, 5 30 Curdillo, 5 45 Curdillo, 5 55 Curdillo, 6 00 Curdillo, 6 15 Curdillo, 6 30 Curdillo, 6 45 Curdillo, 6 55 Curdillo, 7 00 Curdillo, 7 15 Curdillo, 7 30 Curdillo, 7 45 Curdillo, 7 55 Curdillo, 8 00 Curdillo, 8 15 Curdillo, 8 30 Curdillo, 8 45 Curdillo, 8 55 Curdillo, 9 00 Curdillo, 9 15 Curdillo, 9 30 Curdillo, 9 45 Curdillo, 9 55 Curdillo, 10 00 Curdillo, 10 15 Curdillo, 10 30 Curdillo, 10 45 Curdillo, 10 55 Curdillo, 11 00 Curdillo, 11 15 Curdillo, 11 30 Curdillo, 11 45 Curdillo, 11 55 Curdillo, 12 00 Curdillo, 12 15 Curdillo, 12 30 Curdillo, 12 45 Curdillo, 12 55 Curdillo, 1 00 Curdillo, 1 15 Curdillo, 1 30 Curdillo, 1 45 Curdillo, 1 55 Curdillo, 2 00 Curdillo, 2 15 Curdillo, 2 30 Curdillo, 2 45 Curdillo, 2 55 Curdillo, 3 00 Curdillo, 3 15 Curdillo, 3 30 Curdillo, 3 45 Curdillo, 3 55 Curdillo, 4 00 Curdillo, 4 15 Curdillo, 4 30 Curdillo, 4 45 Curdillo, 4 55 Curdillo, 5 00 Curdillo, 5 15 Curdillo, 5 30 Curdillo, 5 45 Curdillo, 5 55 Curdillo, 6 00 Curdillo, 6 15 Curdillo, 6 30 Curdillo, 6 45 Curdillo, 6 55 Curdillo, 7 00 Curdillo, 7 15 Curdillo, 7 30 Curdillo, 7 45 Curdillo, 7 55 Curdillo, 8 00 Curdillo, 8 15 Curdillo, 8 30 Curdillo, 8 45 Curdillo, 8 55 Curdillo, 9 00 Curdillo, 9 15 Curdillo, 9 30 Curdillo, 9 45 Curdillo, 9 55 Curdillo, 10 00 Curdillo, 10 15 Curdillo, 10 30 Curdillo, 10 45 Curdillo, 10 55 Curdillo, 11 00 Curdillo, 11 15 Curdillo, 11 30 Curdillo, 11 45 Curdillo, 11 55 Curdillo, 12 00 Curdillo, 12 15 Curdillo, 12 30 Curdillo, 12 45 Curdillo, 12 55 Curdillo, 1 00 Curdillo, 1 15 Curdillo, 1 30 Curdillo, 1 45 Curdillo, 1 55 Curdillo, 2 00 Curdillo, 2 15 Curdillo, 2 30 Curdillo, 2 45 Curdillo, 2 55 Curdillo, 3 00 Curdillo, 3 15 Curdillo, 3 30 Curdillo, 3 45 Curdillo, 3 55 Curdillo, 4 00 Curdillo, 4 15 Curdillo, 4 30 Curdillo, 4 45 Curdillo, 4 55 Curdillo, 5 00 Curdillo, 5 15 Curdillo, 5 30 Curdillo, 5 45 Curdillo, 5 55 Curdillo, 6 00 Curdillo, 6 15 Curdillo, 6 30 Curdillo, 6 45 Curdillo, 6 55 Curdillo, 7 00 Curdillo, 7 15 Curdillo, 7 30 Curdillo, 7 45 Curdillo, 7 55 Curdillo, 8 00 Curdillo, 8 15 Curdillo, 8 30 Curdillo, 8 45 Curdillo, 8 55 Curdillo, 9 00 Curdillo, 9 15 Curdillo, 9 30 Curdillo, 9 45 Curdillo, 9 55 Curdillo, 10 00 Curdillo, 10 15 Curdillo, 10 30 Curdillo, 10 45 Curdillo, 10 55 Curdillo, 11 00 Curdillo, 11 15 Curdillo, 11 30 Curdillo, 11 45 Curdillo, 11 55 Curdillo, 12 00 Curdillo, 12 15 Curdillo, 12 30 Curdillo, 12 45 Curdillo, 12 55 Curdillo, 1 00 Curdillo, 1 15 Curdillo, 1 30 Curdillo, 1 45 Curdillo, 1 55 Curdillo, 2 00 Curdillo, 2 15 Curdillo, 2 30 Curdillo, 2 45 Curdillo, 2 55 Curdillo, 3 00 Curdillo, 3 15 Curdillo, 3 30 Curdillo, 3 45 Curdillo, 3 55 Curdillo, 4 00 Curdillo, 4 15 Curdillo, 4 30 Curdillo, 4 45 Curdillo, 4 55 Curdillo, 5 00 Curdillo, 5 15 Curdillo, 5 30 Curdillo, 5 45 Curdillo, 5 55 Curdillo, 6 00 Curdillo, 6 15 Curdillo, 6 30 Curdillo, 6 45 Curdillo, 6 55 Curdillo, 7 00 Curdillo, 7 15 Curdillo, 7 30 Curdillo, 7 45 Curdillo, 7 55 Curdillo, 8 00 Curdillo, 8 15 Curdillo, 8 30 Curdillo, 8 45 Curdillo, 8 55 Curdillo, 9 00 Curdillo, 9

12 18. am-Close Gweler Radio 4.
 Scotland (370m): 6 0 am As Radio 4. 6 30
 Good Morning Scotland. 6 45 Jimmy Mack.
 7 00 am The Big GATHERING. 7 25 am
 The Moidart Connection. 7 45 am Lunchtime
 Report. 1 0 As Radio 4. 1 40 Robin Hall's
 Musicology. 2 3 Taking-Issue with Colin
 Bell. 3 3 Brian Ford. 5 0 Good Evening
 Scotland. 6 0 News: Farming News. 6 30
 Prospect. 7 2 If Stones Could Talk. 7 30

on Voice played
(owner)

World Service

ABC World Service can be heard in Western Europe on medium wave during the following time slots:

10.00-11.00 News and Current Affairs
11.00-12.00 News and Current Affairs
12.00-13.00 News and Current Affairs
13.00-14.00 News and Current Affairs
14.00-15.00 News and Current Affairs
15.00-16.00 News and Current Affairs
16.00-17.00 News and Current Affairs
17.00-18.00 News and Current Affairs
18.00-19.00 News and Current Affairs
19.00-20.00 News and Current Affairs
20.00-21.00 News and Current Affairs
21.00-22.00 News and Current Affairs
22.00-23.00 News and Current Affairs
23.00-24.00 News and Current Affairs

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 4—1,500m (200kHz)
Radio 5—1,600m (187.5kHz), 1,430m (209.7kHz)
Radio 1—1,370m (218.9kHz), 1,300m (230.3kHz), 1,250m (240kHz)
Radio 2—1,215m (247.3kHz), 1,160m (258.6kHz), 1,100m (272.7kHz)
Radio 3—1,067m (280.1kHz), 1,025m (292.3kHz), 970m (308.3kHz), 938m (320kHz), 900m (333.3kHz), 875m (342.8kHz), 850m (352.9kHz), 830m (360.3kHz), 810m (370.4kHz), 790m (379.8kHz), 775m (384.5kHz), 750m (400kHz), 730m (411kHz), 710m (422.5kHz), 690m (434.8kHz), 675m (444.4kHz), 650m (461.5kHz), 630m (476.2kHz), 610m (491.8kHz), 590m (508.5kHz), 575m (520kHz), 560m (535.7kHz), 540m (555.6kHz), 520m (576.9kHz), 500m (600kHz), 480m (625kHz), 460m (652.2kHz), 440m (681.8kHz), 420m (714.3kHz), 400m (750kHz), 380m (789.5kHz), 360m (833.3kHz), 340m (882.4kHz), 320m (937.5kHz), 300m (1,000kHz), 280m (1,071.4kHz), 260m (1,153.8kHz), 240m (1,250kHz), 220m (1,363.6kHz), 200m (1,500kHz), 180m (1,666.7kHz), 160m (1,875kHz), 140m (2,143kHz), 120m (2,500kHz), 100m (3,000kHz), 90m (3,333kHz), 80m (3,750kHz), 70m (4,286kHz), 60m (5,000kHz), 50m (6,000kHz), 40m (7,500kHz), 30m (10,000kHz), 20m (15,000kHz), 15m (20,000kHz), 10m (30,000kHz), 5m (60,000kHz), 3m (100,000kHz), 2m (150,000kHz), 1.5m (200,000kHz), 1m (300,000kHz), 0.5m (600,000kHz), 0.3m (1,000,000kHz), 0.2m (1,500,000kHz), 0.1m (3,000,000kHz), 0.05m (6,000,000kHz), 0.03m (10,000,000kHz), 0.02m (15,000,000kHz), 0.01m (30,000,000kHz), 0.005m (60,000,000kHz), 0.003m (100,000,000kHz), 0.002m (150,000,000kHz), 0.001m (300,000,000kHz), 0.0005m (600,000,000kHz), 0.0003m (1,000,000,000kHz), 0.0002m (1,500,000,000kHz), 0.0001m (3,000,000,000kHz), 0.00005m (6,000,000,000kHz), 0.00003m (10,000,000,000kHz), 0.00002m (15,000,000,000kHz), 0.00001m (30,000,000,000kHz), 0.000005m (60,000,000,000kHz), 0.000003m (100,000,000,000kHz), 0.000002m (150,000,000,000kHz), 0.000001m (300,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000005m (600,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000003m (1,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000002m (1,500,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000001m (3,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000005m (6,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000003m (10,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000002m (15,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000001m (30,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000005m (60,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000003m (100,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000002m (150,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000001m (300,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000005m (600,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000003m (1,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000002m (1,500,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000001m (3,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000005m (6,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000003m (10,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000002m (15,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000001m (30,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000005m (60,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000003m (100,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000002m (150,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000001m (300,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000005m (600,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000003m (1,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000002m (1,500,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000001m (3,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000005m (6,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000003m (10,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000002m (15,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000001m (30,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000005m (60,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000003m (100,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000002m (150,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000001m (300,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000005m (600,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000003m (1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000002m (1,500,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000001m (3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000005m (6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000003m (10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000002m (15,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000001m (30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000000005m (60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000000003m (100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000000002m (150,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000000001m (300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000000005m (600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000000003m (1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000000002m (1,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000000001m (3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000000005m (6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000000003m (10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000000002m (15,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.00000000000000000001m (30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.000000000000000000005m (60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kHz), 0.0000000000000000

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